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NEW ISSUES IN THE SOUTH

WHY VIRGINIA NEGROES WILL VOTE FOR HANCOCK.

STILL REPUBLICANS, THEY WILL AID THE READJUSTERS—A COMBINATION TO BREAK DOWN BOURBON RULE—HOW THE BLACK MEN HAVE RECENTLY BEEN BENEFITED—THEIR GRATITUDE TO GEN. MAHONE.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—It has always been assumed by the best informed politicians of both parties that the negro vote of the South was unalterably attached to the Republican organization. So long as that organization existed in this section the assumption was unquestionably a correct one. Through every hardship, despite outrages, proscription, and maltreatment of every sort, the black men of the South remained true to the party, to the principles, and to the organization by which they had been made free. It is not true that they have ever in any considerable numbers supported candidates of the straight-out Democracy. When Wade Hampton in South Carolina claimed that they did so he made a false claim, knowing it to be false. At heart the freedmen have always been Republicans *and are likely long to remain so.* To-day, if anything like a hopeful fight could be made here by their party, they would again be found in line doing their utmost, even at the risk of their lives, to secure its success. By their fidelity in the past they have already paid the debt of gratitude which they owed to the political union which so long and untiringly fought to make them citizens. Still, they are ready to pay the debt again and again whenever they are called upon to do so. At this time, however, in the present election, they have and will have no opportunity of doing as they desire. This phase of the situation here is most interesting. As a State organization the Republican Party might as well have no existence as the one it can now lay claim to. All its vitality is concentrated in two, possibly three, Congressional districts. It died, and was officially buried, when the Southern policy of the present national Administration went into effect. At that time, too, President Hayes, as the official head of the party in the Nation, gave the negroes—the black Republicans of the South—a piece of most significant advice. He told them in words so plain that they could not be mistaken that they owed it to themselves to make the best terms they could with the people by whom they were surrounded, and with whom they were obliged to live and work.

At first the colored men did not take kindly to the advice. They could not realize that they had been told in effect, that their services were no longer required—they would not believe that their cherished Republican organization had been disbanded; but, little by little, they were obliged to acknowledge the truth. They were without leaders, helpless, and alone. The only course open to them, if they would exercise the rights of citizenship at all, was to take the advice of President Hayes, and make the best terms they could with the people by whom they were surrounded. Hardly had this conclusion been reached when in Virginia, the Bourbon Democracy was divided to the core. Divided, nominally, upon the debt question—between the "Funders," who professed a desire to pay the debt, and the "Readjusters," who declared an intention of "readjusting" it—in plain English, repudiating it—but in reality split by a party of liberal and progressive men who took the debt question simply as a pretext, and used it to make war upon the proscriptive and intolerant men who had formerly been their associates. The creation of these two factions at once made the long-despised "nigger" a political power in Virginia. He had a vote, and both sides were hungry to possess it. He ceased for the moment to be a "nigger," and became "our colored friend." The Funders were the first to make distinct overtures. They had much to say regarding the honesty of their intentions—told the colored men that in endeavoring to pay the debt of the State they were simply carrying out one of the most vital financial principles of the Republican Party, and on this ground they invited the freedmen to join with them in defeating the Readjusters. I am in a position to prove that this view of the situation was taken by those highest in authority in the Republican organization. Prominent Republican politicians of a certain school have, from time to time within the past two years, been in Richmond for the one purpose of inducing the negroes and Republicans to aid the "Funders" But the black men had grown wise in their generation. They came to the conclusion that they had been fighting for what are called "principles" long enough, and they began among themselves to reason that it was time that their votes bring to them some substantial good. They remembered the kind advice of President Hayes—they determined to make "the best possible terms with the people by whom they were surrounded," and to make such terms without reference to the wishes or dictates of Republican or other managers. Acting upon this theory they were not long in discovering that the "Funders," so called, were in reality the most pronounced and bitter Bourbon Democrats in the State. These gentlemen, it was found, were entirely willing to take the assistance and votes of the colored men but they were not willing to give anything in return. On the other hand, the negroes saw that the "Readjusters," headed by Gen. Mahone, were willing to take them into an actual political partnership, by the terms of which they should be assured of receiving a fair share of any profit which might come to the firm. Naturally, the colored men were not long in choosing which side they would take. On the one hand they were assured that they might have the somewhat doubtful honor of voting with the Bourbons, their former masters, and that by so doing they would live up to one of the principles of their own old Republican Party, and help to preserve the honor and credit of Virginia. On the other side the Readjusters promised them in return for their votes a better and more liberal Government, an impartial Judiciary, and a fair count of the votes cast for any man of their color who might run for office on the Readjuster or Republican local tickets. Of course, the negroes chose to be Readjusters. The State debt had nothing to do with the—much was their argument; they held none of it, and its payment or non-payment could in no way affect their condition. They were fighting for citizenship, for the right to be freemen in a free land. Mahone promised to give them this right, and they joined his party. Such, in briefest form, is a plain statement of the causes which led to the original alliance between the Readjusters and the Republican colored men of Virginia.

That alliance is now so strong that no political power in the country can break it. So strong is it that in the next election thousands of the black citizens of this State will of their own free will, and knowing fully the importance of their action, walk deliberately up to the polls and cast their votes against the nominees of the national Republican Party and for the Hancock and English Electoral ticket which is favored by the Readjusters. They will do this because they are assured that the Republicans can under no circumstances carry the State; because they know that the success of the Readjusters this year is tantamount to their victory in the important State election of 1881, and because they believe that such a victory means the complete overthrow of Bourbonism in Virginia, and the definite establishment of their equality in politics and before the courts. In this belief they are entirely right. William Mahone has never broken any promise which he made to them in the past. He is not likely to deceive them in the future. He and his white followers have already done more for them than all the amendments to the national Constitution, all the United States statutes, backed by all the power of the Government at Washington was able to do. He and his party have made them citizens, in fact as well as in name, and secured for them the right, without fear or favor, to cast their ballots as they please, and have them honestly counted. How to defeat Mahone and his friends have also been in their minds, and the record of many thousand negro votes which are vital to their welfare. For instance, under the Bourbon Constitution the officers known as County Judges were clothed with unusual and extraordinary powers. In fact, they were made, in a small way, absolute dictators over their districts. In their judicial capacity they were given almost unlimited power, and, further than this, it rested with them to appoint nearly every officer who had to do with the registration of voters and the inspecting and counting of their votes. After giving these minor officers this power, the careful Bourbons who had the matter in charge arranged that they should be appointed by the Legislature, the State having been previously so nicely gerrymandered that a Democratic majority in the General Assembly was believed to be assured for all time. Under the Judges having these powers and so chosen, it is hardly necessary to state that negroes and Republicans sought in vain for justice or even the semblance of fair play. This was the condition of things a year ago when Gen. Mahone, by the aid of his white Readjusters and 14 black men, gained control of the Virginia Legislature. After having done so, one of his first acts was to advise that a clean sweep be made of the old County Judges. Nor did he stop here, but, going out of his way to keep faith with his black allies, he prompted the selection of a number of Republicans to be County Judges, and saw to it that in every instance independent and impartial men were given the important positions named. Since then there have been no further complaints of injustice done the negroes in the name of law. They are now frequently selected *to sit on juries, and are allowed,* according to their numbers, something like an equal voice in the administration of their county affairs. Again, under the rule of the Readjusters the school fund of the State has been carefully administered and applied to the benefit of whites and blacks alike. Teachers who were swindled by the Bourbons have been paid what was due them, an honest effort has been and is being made to make good some part of the tens of thousands of dollars of school money which was stolen or misapplied by recent Democratic Governments, and several hundred additional schools in the negro districts—I am told that the number exceeds a thousand—have been opened and permanently established.

All this has been done. Gen. Mahone promises that much more shall be done as soon as his party has complete control. Among other things, he and all his prominent leaders have pledged themselves to secure the repeal of the obnoxious Poll-tax law, which practically disfranchises thousands of colored men. In a word, he and they seem determined to make the black men of this State, in reality as well as in name, the political equals of the whites. It is because of this purpose far more than because of their supposed false theories on the debt question that they are so bitterly and vindictively pursued and denounced by the Bourbons. This fact is abundantly proved by a recent article which appeared in the Richmond *Dispatch*, the organ of the Funders. The same really innocent little publication thoroughly reveals the aims and purposes of the two factions now contending for power in Virginia. It is as follows:

"We again state that the regular Democrats appoint no negro delegates to Congressional or other conventions, do not sit with them in such bodies, do not select them to office, do not make them Chairmen or members of State, district, or county committees, nor in any other way recognize them as equals. The Mahonites, on the contrary, had some 40 negroes in their State Convention. They have appointed a number of negro canvassers. They last Winter elected one or more negroes to offices in the Capitol. They sat in convention in Lynchburg with a notorious negro, who declared in that body his intention to support Garfield for President. They appointed Robert Norton, another notorious negro, Chairman of a Congressional district committee. In a word, they make, as far as we can see, no difference between whites and blacks in their conventions, in appointing canvassers, or in any of their party doings. We may, therefore, very consistently cry out against the bolters' real alliance with the negroes and yet receive all the negro votes that are offered to the regular ticket. We may consistently charge that if the bolters should ever succeed, say, in carrying Richmond they would be almost compelled to appoint negro policemen, while it would be absurd and false upon its very face for the bolters to charge such a purpose upon our party, which has for years controlled, and does now control, this city, and has never yet appointed a negro policeman. But we only waste our time in pointing out these radical differences between the Mahonites and the regulars. Ours is a white man's party. The other is a mongrel party, part whites and part blacks."

If the organ of the Bourbons had tried for a month it could not have more clearly and accurately defined the position in regard to the negro which is occupied by the two contending factions in Virginia. Under the circumstances, who can claim that the colored men have done wrong in giving aid to the liberal Readjusters rather than the proscriptive Funders? Right or wrong, however, the alliance has been made, and will be persisted in until Bourbon rule and proscription have been forever broken in Virginia. And the Presidential election will in no way interfere with the compact. The negroes, though they are still Republicans, have taken the advice of the man whom they made President. They have made terms with the people among whom they live. They have made good terms, and they rejoice in their liberation from the iron rule of the old régime. If there was any chance of carrying the State for the Republican nominees they might be relied upon to do their duty. But there is none; the negroes have sense enough to know that there is none. They know, too, that in the affairs of this, their home Government, they now hold the balance of power, and, to the discomfort and signal defeat of the men who in the past have denied them their rights, they will use that power in the coming election. H. C.

DEMOCRATS USING THE KNIFE.

A REPUBLICAN IN ANDOVER, N. J., STABBED BECAUSE OF HIS ACTIVITY IN POLITICS.

NEWTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—Dr. Fithian, a young physician, who has recently settled at Andover, N. J., was stabbed in the back of the head while passing the cattle-pen at the railroad station, at that place, last night about 9 o'clock. A strange man called for him to go up the railroad to see a sick child. He started, and was attacked by two unknown assailants. He is badly but not dangerously hurt. No cause for the outrage is assigned other than politics, as Dr. Fithian was not known to have a personal enemy. He has taken an active part in politics, being an ardent Republican, and has induced several Democrats to join his Garfield club. Hitherto the Democrats have greatly outnumbered the Republicans in Andover, and much bad feeling has been caused by the activity of the latter.

CHEYENNES MAKING TROUBLE.

GALVESTON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Denison to the *News* says that trustworthy information from the Indian Territory is to the effect that the Cheyennes are again threatening. A few days ago a party of 300, well mounted, visited the agency from Fort Reno, and became very demonstrative, even slapping the agent's face, and another party ransacked the commissary stores at the Wichita Agency.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Essex County Democratic nominee for the Assembly is J. C. Hollembeak. The Clinton County Republican nominee for the Assembly is the Hon. S. P. Bowen.

THE HON. E. A. STORRS IN DENVER.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 23.—The Hon. Emery A. Storrs arrived here to-night, and will make a speech to-morrow night.

A YOUNG GIRL COMMITS SUICIDE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 22.—Miss Sadie White, 16 years of age, daughter of Huch L. White, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Ky., was found dead in bed this morning, with her throat cut from ear to ear. A knife was found in her hand. It is believed she committed suicide while in a temporary fit of insanity. Miss White was generally conceded to be the belle of the Blue Grass region of Kentucky.

ILLNESS OF GOV. CORNELL.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—Gov. Cornell was taken ill suddenly yesterday at Bolsten Beach, and his physician here was summoned to attend him. To-day it is learned that he has entirely recovered.

THE STRUGGLE OF PARTIES

DEMOCRATIC WORKERS DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

TONS OF BOURBON DOCUMENTS SENT THROUGH THE MAILS UNDER CONGRESSMEN'S FRANKS—THE FRAUD DISCOVERED AND THE PACKAGES DETAINED—S. S. COX'S LATEST EXPLOIT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Democratic Campaign Committee in this city has been detected in a gross violation of law in fraudulently passing through the mails, under the frank of Democratic Congressmen, matter which is properly chargeable with postage. The *Evening Star*, an independent paper, thus describes the methods of the Democratic committee:

"In the city Post Office Department there is a ton or more of campaign literature, sent to be mailed by the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. It is held by Postmaster Ainger, on the ground that the law has been, and is still, violated by the committee. The first suspicion which was awakened that the mails were being used in violation of law was the return of a package of Democratic literature from Newton, Ohio. The package was unclaimed, and was returned to the office from which it was originally sent. It was under the frank of Senator Wilkinson Call, of Florida. This package was filled with Democratic speeches delivered on the stump. The law provides that any speech or excerpt actually delivered in Congress, or any report submitted in Congress, is entitled to free transit in the mail. Not a single document, however, in the returned unclaimed package was of this class. Last night the Democratic committee sent 10 large bags of documents to be mailed to Ohio and Indiana. This matter was franked by Senator Call, Congressmen Poindexter, Dunn, Fernando Wood, and Nicholas Muller. Some of the bags were broken open in handling, and in each was found matter which had no right to be sent in the mails free. For instance, extracts from the Democratic campaign text-book were found; also, a large number of copies of ex-Senator Trumbull's speech delivered at Belleville, Ill.; quite a number of pamphlets reviewing Gen. Garfield's Crédit Mobilier record, &c., none of which are entitled to a Congressional frank. Within the past two weeks, Postmaster Ainger says, 10 tons of documents have been shipped by the Democratic committee, and his belief is that a great deal of the matter mailed has no business to be franked as free matter. He is now consulting the law as to what should be done, and meanwhile holds the mail which has accumulated since his discoveries. Col. Ainger says the Republican committee is not guilty of the same offense, as all matter not clearly mailable free is sent by that committee by express."

Following is a list of some of the documents which have thus been fraudulently thrown into the Post Office by the Democratic committee: The speeches of Gen. B. F. Butler and Albert F. Palmer, delivered at a Hancock and English meeting in Boston; pamphlet entitled "Garfield Tries to Legislate Gen. Hancock Out of Office;" a document entitled "No. 14 in the Electoral Commission;" a speech delivered by Senator Wallace at Norristown, Penn.; pamphlet entitled "History of a Carpet-bag Government," "Common Sense," "The Civil Record of Major-Gen. Hancock during his Administration in Louisiana and Texas," "Garfield Denounced by the Republicans of his own District," "Willful and Wicked Waste," "The Great Steal," "Massachusetts and Rhode Island Discrimination against Foreign-born Citizens," "Democratic Economy and Republican Extravagance." A penalty of $300 is prescribed in each case where an attempt is made to defraud the mails by sending unofficial matter in official envelopes, free of postage, and a very good case can be made against the Democratic committee. How far such deceptions as those described above have been carried cannot be stated, but it is said that it was recently discovered that Representative Samuel S. Cox, of New-York, had adopted a new and novel method of furthering the Democratic campaign at the public expense. Having, perhaps, exhausted his personal supply of Democratic literature, Mr. Cox forwarded, or caused to be forwarded, to Washington, addressed to the Democratic committee, a bag filled with empty envelopes franked with his autograph, in packages of 500. As this was a clear violation of law, the bag was detained.

STATE CAMPAIGN WORKERS.

GARNERVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 22.—A rousing Republican meeting was held in this Rockland County town last night. A Garfield and Arthur campaign club was organized, and 110 members signed the roll. The following officers were elected: James E. West, President; H. M. Peck and C. Y. Wemple, with nine others, Vice-Presidents; J. H. Jones, Recording Secretary; J. D. Norris, Corresponding Secretary; H. B. Hargreaves, Treasurer. A stirring and forcible address was delivered by Prof. James H. Warwick, of New-York. Here are situated one of the extensive calico print works of Garner & Co., of New-York, and Democratic tariff and financial theories are looked upon with fear and distrust.

MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 22.—There was a great outpouring of the Republicans of this town to-night to hear Judge Dittenhoefer in the Wigwam. The building was jammed. Many ladies and some prominent Democrats were present. Before the meeting there was a torchlight procession of the young voters, who accompanied the speaker to the Wigwam. Judge Dittenhoefer spoke for nearly two hours, holding the audience by his convincing arguments and close reasoning until the very last. Referring to the Democratic clamor for a change he said: "Why change! Why should the business men, the bankers, the farmers, the mechanics, the working men—why should any one having a direct interest in the welfare and prosperity of this country want a change! Every housekeeper in the management of her household, every merchant in conducting his business, every farmer knows that changing servants or employes, simply for the sake of a change, is perilous. A change to be desirable must be a change for the better; but is it not plain that it is taking a fearful risk to expel the party of the Union from the control of the Government and to place it and the national Treasury under the control of the party of the South! The most that can be hoped for under such a change is that matters will remain as they are. Why then change! But we may fare much worse. While I am sure not one of the millionaire Democrats—the Belmonts, the Schells—would give his individual obligation that the Southern claims will not under any possible contingency be paid under a Democratic Administration, I run no risk in pledging that every man belonging to the Republican Party will obligate himself that under Gen. Garfield's Administration these claims never can, never shall, and never will be paid."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 22.—The Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional District to-day nominated Alvah W. Sullowav by acclamation. Frank A. McKean, of Nashua, was nominated as candidate for Elector.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 22.—The Democrats of the Fifth New-Jersey District met to-day, at Morristown, to nominate a candidate for Congress. The gathering was noteworthy for the many "strikers" present, but, as the event proved, they did not find it a very profitable day. The principal candidates were Col. Ezra Miller and Col. Howard Ellis, both of Bergen County, and Augustus W. Cutler, of Morris. Mr. Cutler was elected in 1874, and again in 1876, but was defeated in 1878 for a renomination. This year he was disinclined to try it again, deeming the chances quite unfavorable as against John Hill, the Republican candidate, and there, too, he is pleased with his friends, he had no money. Mr. Cutler kept away from the convention and left his friends to manage it for him. Col. Miller and Col. Ellis both kept open rooms, and the former was the centre of a large and hungry crowd, who were anxious to see his money; but the prudent Colonel was disposed to hold on too tight, until he could see a reasonable certainty of winning, and he held on too long, for the disappointed delegates who were disposed to support him, in their anger went over to Cutler, and on the first ballot the latter received 67 votes, Miller 29, Ellis 16, and John Ryle, a Paterson silk manufacturer, 10 votes. Cutler was thereupon declared the nominee by acclamation. The Republicans of the district, by earnest, hard work, are determined to give the election to John Hill.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 22.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Seventh District, at Gadsden to-day, nominated ex-State Treasurer Arthur Bingham for Congress.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 23.—The Democrats of the Second District have nominated J. C. Gregory, of Madison, for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—The Republicans of the Second District nominated M. A. Rosenblatt for Congress in this city to-day.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 22.—The Liberals, or Anti-Mormon party, at their Territorial Convention to-night, nominated A. G. Campbell for Delegate to Congress. Campbell is a miner, was formerly owner of the Horn Silver Mine, and is very wealthy. The convention was largely attended, and the nomination was well received. Campbell in politics is a strong *Democrat, but will be supported alike by Republicans and Democrats.* George B. Cannon will be nominated by the Mormons.

JESSE GRANT'S WESTERN BRIDE.

QUIETLY MARRIED IN SAN FRANCISCO TO MISS LIZZIE CHAPMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Jesse Grant, the third son of Gen. U. S. Grant, and Miss Lizzie Chapman, daughter of W. S. Chapman, of San Francisco, were married last night at the Palace Hotel, in this city. There was no great display, although the apartment in which the nuptial knot was tied was handsomely decorated with flowers. The company present was select. Among the most prominent were Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., ex-Senator and Mrs. Cole, Senator and Miss Sharon, Mr. and Mrs. Dent, and H. H. Honore. Gen. and Mrs. Grant sent a congratulatory dispatch. The ceremony took place at 9 P. M. The bride entered on the arm of John E. Mason, her brother-in-law, and was followed by Mr. Grant with Mrs. Chapman. There were no brides-maids. The Rev. Dr. Stebbins performed the ceremony under the floral wedding bell. The supper-room was thrown open at 10 o'clock. The presents received by the bride were numerous, and some of them very costly, but they were not displayed.

The bride wore a magnificent long robe of white satin, silver brocaded, and made in the Langtry style. The front of the robe was composed of one entire piece of valenciennes lace, fitted to the form, which was made and imported for the occasion. Around the bottom of the skirt were two knife-plaitings, each three inches in width, and on the bottom of the front part of the skirt was a flounce of valenciennes, caught at intervals with sprays of orange blossoms and white jessamine, while long sprays of the same flowers rested upon the back and train. The waist was cut high in the neck at the back, and finished with a high Langtry collar. Commencing at the neck, and following down the corsage and sides of the skirt and around the train, gradually increasing in width, was a coquille of lace of the same material as that which was displayed on the front. The demi-sleeves were also of valenciennes lace, and caught at the bow with bits of orange flowers. A tulle veil, fastened to the coiffure, fell in graceful folds over the entire costume, completing a lovely toilet.

At the conclusion of the wedding ceremony the reception and supper took place. The young couple will leave here for the East to-morrow, accompanied by Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., H. H. Honore, and Lieut. Harry Otis. They will be met at Omaha by Col. Frederick D. Grant, with a special car, to take them to Galena to visit Gen. and Mrs. Grant, who will then accompany them to Chicago. After a few days they will all go to New-York for a short time and then to Philadelphia, where they will be entertained by George W. Childs. They will subsequently go to Boston, where a banquet is to be given to Gen. Grant.

The bride is the daughter of W. S. Chapman, the wealthy capitalist, whose bold and gigantic operations in real estate have been the subject of so many newspaper articles. The lady is a petite demi-blonde, with a wealth of the lightest brown hair and soft, light brown eyes. Speaking of the affair when it was announced, the *Chronicle*, of this city, said: "Society yet hopes that there is some error in the announcement, and that the Pacific metropolis is not destined to lose one of the brightest stars in its social firmament." The desire here expressed has not been fulfilled, as the announcement of this nuptial event proves, but it may be stated that what the Pacific coast has thus lost in beauty and female goodness is but the gain of the Eastern city in which she will hereafter make her home. Jesse Grant is too well known to need any extended mention. He follows at present, and has for some time past followed, the profession of stock broker in New-York City, where he has a business connections with Mr. Harry Honore, son of H. H. Honore, of Chicago.

THE PRESIDENT IN SACRAMENTO.

A RECEPTION AT THE CAPITAL AND A VISIT TO THE RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—The President and party on their arrival at Sacramento last evening were received by a committee and military escort and driven to the residence of ex-Gov. Stanford, who entertains the President during his visit to the capital. The streets were thronged on the line of march. The President's formal reception to-day was a great success. A military procession escorted the party from the residence of ex-Gov. Stanford to the Capitol, where the visitors were received on the steps by Gov. Perkins and a vast concourse of people. Speeches were made by Gov. Perkins, President Hayes, Gen. Sherman, and Secretary Ramsey. Then came a reception in the Senate Chamber, thousands entering to shake hands with the President. This lasted two hours, and then came the procession to Agricultural Park, where 15,000 people were assembled. President Hayes and Gen. Sherman were loudly cheered by the people. The President spoke from the Directors' stand in response to a speech of welcome by E. M. Larue on behalf of the State Agricultural Society. They were followed by Gen. Sherman, Secretary Ramsey, and Gov. Perkins. The crowd then called out ex-Gov. Stanford, who made a brief address. Luncheon was then served to the party, and at 2:10 P. M. the races began. Business was largely suspended, and the city was generally and liberally decorated.

UNDOING INJUSTICE IN VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 22.—The case of W. H. Pond, charged with corruptly endeavoring to obstruct and impede the due administration of justice before the United States court by intimidating Jacob P. Davis, a colored minister, who reported him for selling liquor without license, has been sent on by United States Commissioner Gallagher to the United States court, which will meet at Richmond on Oct. 5. Pond is confined in jail here in default of $1,500 bail. Davis, who was subsequently arrested on a warrant issued at the instance of Pond, charging him with having obtained goods under false pretenses, and whom Justice Kindred, of Southampton County, found guilty, and fixed the punishment at 6 months in jail and 39 lashes, has been released from custody under a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Hughes. Under the laws of Virginia, Davis was only punishable by stripes. Justice Kindred pleads ignorance of the law as an excuse for sending Davis to jail. Davis says while in jail he was twice shot at, and threats were made of burning him alive. After the 39 lashes had been inflicted upon Davis, Pond wanted 18 more given.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE AND ITS CAUSE.

A NEW CABINET FORMED BY JULES FERRY—GAMBETTA URGED TO TAKE THE PREMIERSHIP AS A NECESSITY—THE RUMORS OF A RUSSO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The new Cabinet has been definitively constituted as follows:

M. JULES FERRY, President of the Council and Minister of Public Instruction.
M. BARTHELEMY ST. HILAIRE, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. CONSTANS, Minister of the Interior and of Worship.
M. CAZOT, Minister of Justice.
M. MAGNIN, Minister of Finance.
Gen. FARRE, Minister of War.
Admiral CLOUET, Minister of Marine.
M. CARNOT, Minister of Public Works.
M. TIRARD, Minister of Commerce.
M. COCHERY, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Paris dispatch says: "Nothing is more striking than the almost perfect unanimity with which the French press accuses M. Gambetta of having caused the present crisis, and having thus disturbed the national tranquillity, solely because M. de Freycinet, *in his Montauban speech, ventured* to exhibit himself as a far-sighted man. With the exception of two or three papers, the whole press protests vehemently against the imperative interference of an irresponsible person, and comes to the conclusion that the real and only possible solution is that M. Gambetta should take the Premiership. It would be a great mistake to attribute this view only to M. Gambetta's adversaries. His nearest friends regard it as a necessity."

The statement attributed to M. Waddington that a proposal for a Russian alliance with France against Germany has been made to M. Gambetta through a Russian Grand Duke in Paris is simply the assertion of a correspondent, and not of M. Waddington.

A Berlin dispatch says: "Herr von Bennigsen, in an address before a meeting of the Liberals at Hanover, yesterday, asserted that whatever might be the worth of Herr Varnbuhler's statement, it was perfectly well known to those who followed the course of affairs that influential Russian dignitaries last year had made earnest and continued efforts in Paris to effect an alliance between France and Russia against Germany."

THE HOSTILE FORCES AT DULCIGNO.

AN ADVANCE BY THE MONTENEGRINS EXPECTED—A PROTEST FROM RESIDENTS OF DULCIGNO.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—A telegram from Ragusa says: "The Montenegrin commandant at Podgoritza has imprisoned the principal Mohammedan inhabitants. This has greatly irritated the Albanians, and increases the difficulty of surrendering Dulcigno."

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Ragusa says: "Foreign official reports from Scutari represent that the Turkish troops near that place are dying of fever at the rate of 200 daily."

RAGUSA, Sept. 22.—News has been received from Cettinje that in consequence of Riza Pasha's lack of vigor, Montenegro has been advised by one of the powers to proceed to action, and that the advance of the Montenegrins on Dulcigno will begin to-day, (Wednesday).

SCUTARI, Sept. 22.—Thirty-five of the leading inhabitants of Dulcigno have presented a protest to the foreign Consuls, declaring that their fellow-citizens will never consent to be detached from the Turkish Government, and that if the Montenegrins attempt to advance they will be repelled forcibly. Several Consuls refused to accept the protest. Two Catholic and two Mussulman members of the League have gone to Tuzi to urge the mountaineers to assist in the defense of Dulcigno. In consequence of Admiral Seymour's ultimatum, Riza Pasha has urged the League to submit to the cession of Dulcigno, threatening, in the event of a refusal, to resort to force and to ask reinforcements from Constantinople.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A dispatch from Budik reports that Riza Pasha summoned the people of Dulcigno to cede the town and promised to pay them 50,000 Turkish pounds besides giving the undertaking to build a new Dulcigno on the Matia territory, but he received a decided negative, and is now preparing a force of 5,000 men, with six cannon, to overcome opposition.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that a great council was held on Monday, at which the Sultan declared he would not agree to the cession of any territory. The British and the Italian Ministers afterward had an audience with the Sultan, and delivered an exceedingly disagreeable and unpleasant message.

A dispatch from Vienna says: "The rumored occupation of Dulcigno by the Albanians and the retreat of the Turkish garrison is entirely unfounded. The Turks still hold the Town Castle, with two battalions. Their main force is north-east of Dulcigno, where they occupy a flanking position, both in the direction of Magura where the bulk of the Albanians are encamped, and in the direction of Antivari, where the Montenegrins are.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The British steamer Teutonia, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, took out 150 British agriculturists for Texas.

A ferry steamer has capsized at Bordeaux, and six persons were drowned.

A Geneva dispatch says that the international commission appointed to inspect the works of the St. Gothard Railway expresses entire satisfaction with the state of the line and the general prospects of the undertaking.

Messrs. Donald Currie & Co. have been informed by a telegram from Cape Town that two of their steamers are under immediate orders to convey 600 volunteers to participate in the suppression of the Basuto rebellion.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 22.—The new elections for the Provincial Chambers, recently closed by the national troops, have resulted in the return of a majority of Deputies favorable to the national Government.

LAHORE, Sept. 22.—The following are names of persons among those killed by the landslip at Naini Tal, one of the hill stations of the North-west India: L. Taylor, Assistant Commissioner of the Road Police; the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Chaplain; Major Morphy, of the Fortieth Regiment; Mrs. Morphy; Mr. Morgan, Road Overseer; Mrs. Turnbull, Capt. Frederick Goodridge, Surgeon J. B. Hannah, Capt. Haines, of the Royal Engineers; Capt. Balderston, Lieut. J. E. H. Sullivan, Dr. Hatchell, and Second Lieut. J. B. H. Carmichael.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A special dispatch from Shanghai reports serious disturbances in Canton. The Europeans have been threatened, and are in a state of alarm. The Catholic mission has been attacked. The military have been called out. Several rioters have been killed and wounded.

THE BRATTLEBORO DEFAULTER.

SURPRISE CAUSED BY THE ARREST OF WAITE—WHAT HIS SON SAYS.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Sept. 22.—The telegram announcing the arrest at Omaha of the defaulter, S. M. Waite, late President of the First National Bank of this place, created excitement only equaled by the first news of his defalcation and flight last June. William E. Waite, son of the defaulter, said to-night that the ranch spoken of in the dispatch was purchased by himself and his uncle, Mr. Buck, last Friday, in Northern Nebraska, on the Niobrara River; that his father had nothing to do with the purchase whatever, and that the story that money had been telegraphed or sent in any other way from New-York to his father was without foundation. He was positive that his father left Brattleboro with less than $1,000, which, undoubtedly, accounted for his return to his relatives. He believed his father was in Paris or in some foreign country. "If father is brought back here," said young Waite, "others will have to share his punishment for complicity." The only knowledge he had of his father's arrest was what appeared in the newspapers. He has asked the particulars from Omaha, but up to a late hour has received no reply. He said there had been no capital in the bank since 1871. There had been more dividends paid stockholders since there has not been a dollar of capital to earn dividends than the capital stock amounted to. This money was obtained from the Chapin National Bank and other places. It is thought that Waite may reach Vermont the last of the present week. It is rumored that the Grand Jury of the court now in session in this county has found an indictment against him.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

DETACHMENT AND TRANSFER OF OFFICERS IN SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Capt. E. H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to take charge of the improvements of the Kanawha River. Major H. Clay Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General, having reported at head-quarters of the General Recruiting Service at New-York, Capt. James M. J. Sanno, Seventh Infantry, has been relieved *from duty on the recruiting service, and from* duty at head-quarters of the general recruiting service. Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, First Artillery, has been detailed to inspect the volunteer artillery companies of the New-York Militia, on the application of the Adjutant-General of that State.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles T. Hibbott has been ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.; Paymaster Thomas T. Caswell to temporary duty as Inspector of Provisions at the Washington Navy-yard, in addition to his present duties; Mate J. M. Creighton to the receiving ship Passaic at Washington; Lieut. Edward S. Prime has been detached from the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Yantic Sept. 30; Lieut. Andrew Dunlap from the Powhatan Oct. 5, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Joseph N. Hemphill's orders of the 10th inst. are so modified that he is detached from the Observatory Oct. 1, and ordered to the Powhatan Oct. 5; Master L. F. Jouett from the Passaic Sept. 30, and ordered to the Asiatic Station per steamer of Oct 19; Surgeon Theodore Wolverton from the Powhatan Oct. 15, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia; Surgeon A. S. Oberly from duty at the Torpedo Station, and ordered to the Powhatan; Surgeon William J. Simon from the Navy-yard at Norfolk Sept. 31, and ordered to duty at the Torpedo Station; Passed Assistant Surgeon Thomas H. Street from the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan, and ordered to the flag-ship Richmond, on the Asiatic Station; Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis H. Terrill from the receiving ship Independence, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan, per steamer of Oct. 19; Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith from the Navy-yard at Norfolk, and ordered to the receiving ship Independence, at Mare Island Navy-yard; Assistant Surgeon Clement Biddle from the Richmond, on the Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home and report his arrival; Pay Inspector Frank C. Crosby from the Trenton, as Fleet Paymaster, Jan. 1, and ordered to return home and report his arrival; Pay Inspector W. W. Williams from duty as Inspector of Provisions, &c., at Washington Navy-yard Oct. 1, and ordered to the Trenton Jan. 1, as Fleet Paymaster of the European Station.

The United States steamer Dispatch left Portsmouth, Va., this morning, for the Washington Navy-yard.

"AN ORTHODOX MANE."

ONE OF THE EMBELLISHMENTS OF A CAPTIVE SEA-SERPENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Victoria says: "A genuine sea serpent, 6 feet in length, with an orthodox mane, head shaped like a panther's, and a tail whittled down to a sharp point, was brought in by Indians yesterday, they having caught it in deep water in the Straits of Deharo. Its appearance creates intense interest among savants, and old fishermen cannot place the monster. The serpent has been photographed, and the body will be preserved in spirits and sent to Ottawa for classification."

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $294,140 74, and from Customs, $600,027 81.

The first order for silver certificates based on a gold deposit, in New-York, was received by the United States Treasurer to-day. It was for $25,000, the certificates to be paid in St. Louis at the Sub-Treasury.

The twelfth annual session of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States began here this afternoon, after a street parade of the Irish societies, in which 1,200 persons participated. There were present over 100 delegates from various parts of the country.

The Post Office Department announce that the Postmaster at New-York has been authorized to send full British and Continental mails by the White Star steamer Baltic, which will leave New-York for Queenstown on the 29th inst., on which date the regular Tuesday steamer of the Williams & Guion Line will not sail.

Secretary Schurz to-day received a letter from Mr. Manypenny, Chairman of the Ute Commission, dated Southern Ute Agency, Colorado, Sept. 7, in which he informs the department that up to Sept. 7 179 Southern Utes had signed the treaty, and that many more now absent on the "Fall hunt" were willing to sign it. The census, Mr. Manypenny says, is being taken rapidly, and he expects within 10 days to complete it.

The Franco-American Claims Commission will be composed of the following gentlemen: Commissioner on the part of the United States—Judge A. O. Aldis, of Vermont; on the part of France—Louis de Geofroy; Arbitrator on

CHURCH POLITY DISCUSSED

THE CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE AT SARATOGA

ADDRESSES UPON DENOMINATIONAL WORK—RESOLUTIONS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

SARATOGA, Sept. 22.—Previous to the opening of the Congregational conference at the Universalist church this morning, a prayer-meeting was held, conducted by the Rev. C. L. Hopkins, of Providence, R. I. The conference was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Quint, of Boston, who read the 133d Psalm, and then delivered the opening address. He said that the Congregationalists of Boston had been invited to meet with the Congregationalists of Saratoga, and he was glad to see so many present. He hoped the conference would be one of prayer and conference, and that the spirit of God would be present to guide and direct. He then introduced the Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of New-York, who delivered the annual sermon before the conference. His text was from Ephesians, iv., 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. The speaker said that the Congregationalists had been charged with being narrow-minded, and with not having any principles. He thought that the charge was true to a certain extent. The Congregationalists had no creed, and they were not bound by any. They had principles, but they were not bound by them. They were free to think for themselves, and to act for themselves. They were not bound by any ecclesiastical organization. They were free to act as they thought best. They were not bound by any ecclesiastical organization. They were free to act as they thought best. They were not bound by any ecclesiastical organization. They were free to act as they thought best

THE ANDRE ANNIVERSARY

TO-DAY'S CEREMONIES AT TARRYTOWN

GRAND ADDRESS OF ASHCROFT'S EULOGIST, AND THE WORK OF THE ASHCROFT ASSOCIATION—THE PARK TO BE CALLED ST CLAIR

THE CEREMONIES AT TARRYTOWN

The town authorities, clergymen of the county, citizens from adjoining towns, and the Ashcroft Association, with their invited guests, met at the Tarrytown depot at 9 o'clock in the morning to-day. It was a bright, cool morning, with a delightful breeze blowing from the Hudson River. The sky was cloudless, and the sun shone with unusual brightness. The streets were thronged with people, and the sidewalks were lined with ladies and children, who had gathered to see the procession pass. The village streets were gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and the houses were trimmed with evergreens and flowers. The procession was formed in the following order:

Platoon of police.
Tarrytown Band.
Carriage containing Mayor Wilson and Orator Ashcroft.
Carriage containing Rev. Dr. Vincent and Rev. Dr. Hall.
Carriage containing Rev. Dr. Talmage and Rev. Dr. Cuyler.
Carriage containing Rev. Dr. Deems and Rev. Dr. Hutton.
Carriage containing Rev. Dr. Ormiston and Rev. Dr. Hall

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—National Exhibition.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Dreams.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Pirates of Penzance.
DALY'S THEATRE—Our First Families.
FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—An American Girl.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—The Soul of an Actress.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Carmen.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—Around the World in 80 Days.
PARK THEATRE—Law-Trees.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Sullivan Guard Picnic.
THE AQUARIUM—Crimes of Normandy.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Madrigals, &c.
STANDARD THEATRE—La Fille du Tambour Major.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Sultan of Mocha.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....1 00

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, north-east to south-east winds, increasing cloudiness during the day, followed by light rain, slight changes in temperature, rising, followed by falling, barometer.

When even Greenbackers in convention assembled acknowledge that "the busy hum of industry is to be heard all over the country, and no man need go idle unless from choice," it may be admitted that we are actually basking in the sunshine of prosperity. It is true that the Greenback-Labor Party has a few specifics calculated to make the people happier and still more prosperous, and quack nostrums as most of them are, they are, nevertheless, addressed to the financial and social conditions which underlie the material interests of the country. In that respect, the Greenbackers' demand for a change is decidedly more rational than that of the Democrats, since the former have at least the courage to address themselves to certain vital questions of public policy which the latter steadily evade. The Greenbackers say, in effect, "Trust us for what we profess and promise;" the Democrats ask for power merely because they have been so long deprived of it, and demand a change without attempting to show that anybody save a small army of office-seekers would be the better for it.

As the Greenback Party in Maine is to a great extent merely a rallying point for Republican disaffection, so the Readjusters of Virginia have drawn to themselves a large proportion of the negro vote, simply because they treated the freedman as political equals, and promised them a recognition of all their rights of citizenship such as a Republican organization and a Republican Administration had equally failed to secure. The colored voters who now obey the behests of Gen. MAHONE have not stopped to consider the principles on which his party has been organized. They vote with the declared repudiators rather than with the professed supporters of an honest payment of the State debt, simply because the former offered them the most substantial recognition, and because the pledges made by MAHONE and his followers have been faithfully kept. Discrimination against the negro in the county courts of Virginia has been, if not altogether checked, at least greatly modified, the colored race gets the benefit of the school fund as it has not done before, and the vote of the negro, as an ally of the Democratic readjusters, will be received and counted. It is not an ideal way of solving the Southern question, but, between Southern lawlessness and Northern indifference, the proscribed freedman had not much choice as to the method of vindicating the rights conferred on him by the Constitution.

It is the usual custom of Democratic politicians to divert attention from their own scurvy tricks by bawling "stop thief" lustily on every possible opportunity. While the Democratic National Campaign Committee in Washington is printing libels on Republican management of Government affairs, it is circulating its documents fraudulently through the mails. The law allows Congressional franks on speeches actually delivered in Congress and on reports actually submitted to either house. The Democratic managers in Washington have been sending through the mails, under franks of Senators and Representatives, tons of political speeches delivered in various parts of the country, campaign text-books, and other miscellaneous political literature, variously disguised. And, to facilitate this nefarious business, that pink of political propriety, Representative S. S. Cox, of New-York, has been in the habit of sending packages of empty envelopes, franked by himself, to the Democratic head-quarters in Washington for daily use. All this is clearly in violation of law, and the law-breakers may consider themselves fortunate if they escape prosecution while their illegal rubbish goes into the fire.

A new and formidable power has just taken part in the Albanian difficulty, in the form of a fever, which is killing off the Turkish troops in that quarter "at the rate of 200 daily." Should a similar outbreak of disease take place in the town of Dulcigno itself, a thing only too possible at this season, its effects among 8,000 ignorant and half-savage mountaineers, cooped up in the unaccustomed confinement of a crowded town, will be frightful beyond description. Meanwhile, in ominous coincidence with this wholesale weakening of Turkey, Greece is calling out her reserves and Montenegro raising a second army. The real decision, however, lies with Austria and Germany, which are still hanging back from decisive action. But the first collision on the shore of the Adriatic must force Austria to the front; and should the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna make common cause, the Franco-Russian alliance, which has just been declared a myth, may become a reality.

The star of Tammany seems once more to be in the ascendant. Irving Hall secured TILDEN to preside over its ratification meeting, but Tammany will have the "superb soldier" himself to review its procession. Of course, the presence of the "*dejure*" President ought to be a mark of greater distinction than the presence of a President *in posse*, but such is Democratic human nature that Tammany will be held to have eclipsed its rival in presenting a live candidate instead of a moribund claimant. By way of allowing time to measure the effect of to-morrow's demonstration, Tammany has renewed its request for an adjournment till Saturday of the conference with Irving Hall. By that time it may have summoned up enough courage to dispute its rival's claim to the Mayoralty nomination, and may have come to the conclusion that an organization which can put in line more than half the ragamuffins of the City can afford to stand upon its dignity as the true exponent of New-York Democracy.

MANAGEMENT IN MAINE.

Senator BLAINE has long had the reputation of being one of the most skillful political organizers and managers in the country. Whatever else may have been thought of him, his eminence in this particular has been generally acknowledged. In his own State he has been year after year the controlling and directing head of the Republican organization, taking the Chairmanship of the State Committee, and giving his personal attention to all the details of management. He said to this man "Go," and he went, and to that man "Come," and he came. He was supposed to know his ground from Kittery to Madawaska, to have his forces always in hand, and not only to be able to direct them with effect, but to calculate to within a narrow margin the results of a campaign in which he was engaged. His admirers regarded his power and skill in this respect as an element of great strength in his leadership, not only in Maine, but in the field of national politics. A calm study of the results is calculated to take some of the conceit out of the devoted adherents of the great Down East politician. Whether the official summing up of the returns of the recent election shall show a small plurality in favor of DAVIS or PLAISTED makes little difference in the judgment to be passed upon the management which was relied on to secure a substantial triumph for the Republicans. The organization which Mr. BLAINE controlled and directed, and the skill and effect with which the canvass was conducted by him, were to secure glorious results over the hosts of the Greenbackers and of the Democrats whom they had absorbed. With his minute knowledge of details and his keenness for calculating results, he confidently promised a clear majority of 7,000 as safely within the bounds of probability. His energetic work was to produce that much at least of gain over last year's results, and his accurate canvass showed that it was doing so. But the election came, and the anticipated gain did not appear. There were strange shiftings of figures, but they did not all go the right way. The mighty calculator had miscalculated, and notwithstanding his knowledge of the back districts, he incontinently gave up the contest before they were heard from. Then their returns began to show up more promisingly, and with equal haste and incontinence he laid claim to victory. The later figures continued to baffle him in a distressing manner, and they leave no chance for any conclusion but that his knowledge and means of information were little better than those of a common man.

The results of the campaign in Maine are a sad blow to the prestige of Mr. BLAINE as a manager, and do no great credit to the wobdrously constituted machine which he operated. Those results are no victory for the Democrats, and as clearly they are not the promised triumph for the Republicans. They do not vindicate the efficiency of the Senator's management for years past, and the question arises whether he exercises that absolute control over his party in Maine that has been credited to him, a control cheerfully conceded on account of his ability and public services and of unwavering confidence in his character and motives. It suggests that his rule of the party may have become somewhat irksome to its less submissive members, and have led to a great revolt which found effective expression in going with the Greenback movement, as much in the hope of defeating the inexorable machine as from any desire to promote the objects of the inflation lunacy. For some years there has been something mysterious and apparently inexplicable in political movements in the Pine Tree State. The fluctuations in the Republican strength have borne no distinct relation with the general currents of political sentiment in the rest of the country, and there has been nothing in the recognized nature of things to account for the exceptional development of the Greenback movement. The people of Maine do not differ materially in their character and modes of thought from their neighbors in New-Hampshire or Massachusetts. Nor was there any apparent reason why Greenbackism should have more fascination for them than for the similar population of Vermont. One would not have expected the Solon Chase party of 1877 to develop more strength in Maine than the Wendell Phillips and Ben Butler party in Massachusetts, and yet in a single year it leaped from a little over 5,000 votes to more than 41,000, and in another twelvemonth went up to 47,000 and more, while the movement was declining elsewhere. Then, for the purpose of accomplishing some object which was not sufficiently explained by the hopes of Greenbackism, it fused with the Democrats in the hope of commanding an absolute majority. Another phenomenon difficult to explain was the apparent apathy of the "honest Down-easters" to the turpitude of the Garcelon conspirators. Was there some deep-seated motive for the indifference displayed in regard to the moral aspects of that complication?

It is well known that in 1876 and later there were many Republicans in Maine, of whom ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN may be taken as a conspicuous type, and with whom ex-Senator MORRILL had more or less sympathy, who were not cheerfully submissive to the autocratic rule of Mr. BLAINE. They shared in the sentiment toward him which was so freely expressed among Republicans in Massachusetts. They saw no hope of getting the organization out of his control, and they talked vaguely of an independent movement and a third party. It is a curious coincidence that this talk and its subsidence tallies so closely in point of time with the sudden impulse which the Greenback movement so mysteriously received. Is it possible that this owed its astonishing vitality to a revolt against the machine which Mr. BLAINE managed so imperiously? Does this also account for other strange manifestations in Maine politics, the decline in Republican strength at elections, the puzzling fusion with Democrats, the indifference to the Garcelon infamy, the failure in the late canvass to respond to appeals to Republican sentiment, which was once so strong in Maine, and which is now so remarkably reawakened elsewhere? These are questions of some interest, not merely to Mr. BLAINE, but to Republicans elsewhere, among whom he aspires to be a leader on a broader field than his own State.

A MASSACHUSETTS SIDE-SHOW.

Now that Gen. B. F. BUTLER has joined himself again to the Democratic Party, there is no valid reason for the continued existence of the "Greenback-Labor Party" of Massachusetts. Nevertheless, this organization held a State Convention in Worcester yesterday, and went through the motions of a real existence, just as though its head had not been cut off and carried into the Democratic camp. There was a time, says the bard, when, if the brains were out, the man would die. But the Greenback-Labor Party of Massachusetts refuses to die, and lives on, and nominates a State ticket, just as though it were in the full possession of its faculties. The convention at Worcester yesterday nominated Gen. HORACE BINNEY SARGENT for Governor, as well as a complete State ticket. Gen. SARGENT is a soldier of approved reputation, and his followers made great account of his services in the war. It was gleefully announced that this nomination proved that there were Greenback veterans, as well as Republican soldiers and Democratic fighters, in the great civil war. This was a fair hit. If WADE HAMPTON, and other Southern Democrats, insist that LEE and JACKSON, if they were alive, would vote for HANCOCK, because he represents the principles for which they fought, there is no reason why Massachusetts Greenbackers should not assert that a Union General, who becomes their nominee, also fought all through the war for an expansion of the paper currency of the Republic.

At any rate, this is the ground now taken by the Greenbackers of the Bay State who have been bereft of BUTLER. A resolution denunciatory of that eminent soldier of fortune was voted down. But the platform adopted by the convention was as harebrained and impracticable as any ever formulated by the Massachusetts Greenback-Labor Party during the most palmy days of their late beloved leader. There is the familiar cry that Congress must have control of the annual, monthly, and weekly issue of the national currency. There, too, is the demand for the demonetization of gold and the cessation of refunding operations. We recognize, also, in the platform the doctrine, according to WEAVER, of "free land, light, air, and water, as the free gifts of nature," which has so pleasant a sound, and which means so little. Then the convention, following in WEAVER'S steps, resolved that the soldier who was paid in greenbacks worth 88 cents should now have made up to him the odd 63 cents in other greenbacks, which may, or may not, be worth 100 cents. With these admirable resolutions, and an eloquent statement of the wrongs of labor, and a demand that there shall be "a new partnership of man with natural forces," the Massachusetts Greenback-Labor Convention drew to a close its enunciation of ruling principles and statement of political doctrine. It was high time. The adjectives and other overworked parts of speech had given out. Besides this, the Greenback-Laborers sadly missed the magnetic influence of BUTLER. Their knight of the waving plume and "cock-eye" had gone over to the Democrats. More in sorrow than in anger, the Greenback-Laborers adjourned.

We must admire the persistence with which these idealists cling to the notion of an unlimited paper currency and illimitable prosperity thereby assured. Just as though they believe it, they confidently assert that the time is coming when there will be elected a Greenback President and a Congress pledged to a financial policy which contemplates an indefinite expansion of the currency. And, as if to set the Greenback Party standard out of the reach of all rapacious Democrats, and to put the Greenback virtue beyond the seductions of all Democratic corruptionists, the Worcester Convention pledged itself solemnly against fusion in every shape. We should think this conclusive if it were not for the action of the convention in refusing to adopt a resolution congratulating the Maine Fusionists on their "glorious victory." This was laid on the table, after much confusion, and we are forced to the conclusion that, after all, the Massachusetts Greenbackers are now, as when BUTLER was with them, only intent upon keeping up an organization which, on election day, will be for sale at a reasonable price.

THE LITERARY OUTLOOK.

The publications of this country are chiefly issued in this City and in Boston. The latter city is not a little restive over its literary position, but it is inevitable that literary men should more and more gather within reach of the great publishing-houses, and these will always be chiefly in New-York. This can be conceded with no disparagement to Boston or to its enterprising publishers. Some of the choicest literary productions of the country still find their way to the public through Boston houses, and there is no reason for jealousy between two cities in respect of literary position and production when both are doing excellent work, each in its own way.

The APPLETONS and the HARPERS lead in the announcements of the season, but nearly every house has one or more books in hand which deserve attention. In Boston, LITTLE, BROWN & Co. vie with the two houses which have grown out of HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & Co. in the publication of new books, and where the several houses are not publishing their own books, they often buy editions of English works, which are likely to have a large sale in the American market. In this way excellent books are distributed among us which otherwise would have almost no audience, and the best books in England find their way to American readers. Year by year this literary intercommunication is growing between the two countries, and nothing worthy of notice in England fails to be reproduced here in one shape or another. The only drawback to this reciprocity in literature is the absence of an international copyright. The literary pirates in both countries now defraud the author whenever it is possible to publish his books without paying copyright to him, and the whole system of piracy bears even harder upon him than upon the legitimate publisher.

We can only mention a few of the important works, and these rather by their subjects and titles than by the names of the publishers. Biography leads the list. The most important work in this line is GRIMM'S "Life and Times of Goethe," a book which compares more than favorably with LEWES'S volumes on the same subject, published a quarter of a century ago, and is said to be admirably translated by Miss S. H. ADAMS. Dr. CHARLES HODGE, of Princeton, and Dr. H. B. SMITH, of the Union Theological Seminary, both leaders in the departments of theology and apologetics, are the subjects of memoirs which are promised at an early day. Dr. ANGELL'S "Records of William M. Hunt" forestalls the memoir of that lamented artist. The third and fourth volumes of Gen. BADEAU'S "Military History of U. S. Grant" are promised. Mr. G. O. TREVELYAN'S "Early Life of Charles James Fox" will be eagerly anticipated by all who have read the "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay." A memoir of Dr. JOHN HOWARD RAYMOND, late President of Vassar College, is in preparation by his daughter, and a biographical sketch of WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, with selections from his poems and writings, edited by A. J. STHINGTON, is announced to appear shortly. The chief historical work is the "Memorial History of Boston," the first volume of which is just ready. Perhaps next in importance is an edition of Bishop WHITE'S "Memoirs of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," edited and annotated by the Rev. B. F. DE COSTA. The fourth volume of KINGLAKE'S "Invasion of the Crimea," taking up the Winter troubles, is promised. Prof. COPPEE'S "History of the Conquest of Spain by the Arab Moors" will be a valuable original work. Dr. ELLIS'S Lowell Institute "Lectures on the Indians" will make their appearance during the season, and a translation from the German of WILHELM MULLER'S "Political History of Recent Times" is in active preparation. In archæology, Dr. SCHLIEMANN'S "Ilios, the City and Country of the Trojans," will excite special interest. Prof. FRANCIS BOWEN'S "Gleanings from a Literary Life" is a conspicuous contribution to philosophical literature, and the republication of KARL HILLEBRAND'S "German Thought" will be welcomed by the serious class of readers. A series of less pretentious, but equally valuable, books will be the imported "Ancient Philosophies for Modern Readers," in which ARISTOTLE, EPICURUS, PLATO, and the Stoics will be made intelligible to a less educated public than the one they have usually reached. A unique book of its kind will be Mrs. SARGENT'S "Records and Reminiscences of the Boston Radical Club." Poetry will come in driblets to those who like it. LONGFELLOW and HOLMES appear each with a chaplet of verses; EDWIN ARNOLD'S Indian "Song of Songs" is re-edited for a special American edition of his earlier poems, to which he adds a preface; WHITTIER reaches the honor of being placed on the shelf with LONGFELLOW in a Cambridge edition of his complete poetical works; WILLIAM LEIGHTON comes out with a new poem entitled "Shakespeare's Dream;" JAMES T. FIELDS, and his wife, ANNIE FIELDS, come before the public, the one with an old volume of poems, with many fresh additions, the other with her maiden volume; and there are at least half a dozen aspirants to poetical fame who are now venturing into print for the first time. Literary criticism is represented by GEORGE H. CALVERT'S new volume on "Coleridge, Shelley, and Goethe," and perhaps by JOHN JAMES PIATT'S "Penciled Fly-leaves;" or, if we include English books sure to be in American hands, by BAGEHOT'S "Studies in Political Biography," and by WARD'S "English Poets." In the same rank may be named the "Harvard Shakespeare," the fruit of a life-long study of the dramatist by HENRY NORMAN HUDSON, and the latest thorough recension of his text. English fiction, which costs the publisher nothing to reprint, limits the number of American novels, but Judge TOURGEE'S "Bricks Without Straw," LEW WALLACE'S "Ben-Hur: a Tale of the Christ;" "The Grandissimes," by GEORGE W. CABLE; HENRY JAMES, Jr.'s, "Washington Square," Miss DUDU FLETCHER'S "The Head of Medusa," and "By the Tiber," from the pen of the author of "Signor Monaldini's Niece," will be among the notable novels of the season, and are sure to attract attention. Dr. EWER publishes his recent lectures on "The Operation of the Holy Spirit," the Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON will put into print an important series of discourses on "Woman's Work," Bishop LITTLEJOHN and Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH are each to appear with a volume of important discourses, and Dr. JOHN STEINFORTH KENNEY, a new writer, will be known through a philosophical volume on "The Beautiful and the Sublime."

These are a few of the leading volumes for the Fall season, but the number is legion of the volumes which are the result of book-making, whether it be the primer or the volume that owes everything to the scissors. One exception is to be made in the primer line. Mr. FREEMAN'S "Short History of the Norman Conquest," in which the learned author tells freshly, in the simplest language, the story contained in his larger work, is a work of genius, and incomparably good of its kind. In every department of literature writers of the second rank are claiming attention to something new or old which they have on hand. Our own day seems to be the time when second-rate literature is in the ascendant, and original writing, if liberally encouraged, is not easily found. The first race of American authors are now best known by their works; they have almost ceased to produce anything new. The men who stand near to them, like CURTIS, LOWELL, and HIGGINSON, who always have the ear of the public, are turned aside from creative work, and the younger race of writers are not yet fledged for a venturous flight in prose or poetry. We are at the hour when the new world awaits the new man. He is diligently searched for in our current literature, but has not yet made his appearance.

A NEW CURE.

The uses of homeopathy are without number, and its cures are as wonderful, if not as miraculous, as those effected by the tincture of Knock mortar. Seldom has there been a medical discovery made of more importance to the human race than that recently made by Dr. Ginery, of Boston, and it is the latest and most wonderful of the triumphs of homeopathy.

The allopathic, or old school, theory of that painful disease of infancy called "crying" is familiar to every one, and has for ages been unhesitatingly accepted by the most able and learned mothers. This theory assumes that "crying" is a symptom of the presence of unhappiness in the infant stomach, and that the proper treatment is to remove this unhappiness, when, as the doctors assure us, the crying will cease. There are two distinct methods of treatment which have received the sanction of the Faculty. One is to administer candy, paregoric, and other remedies which are supposed to act directly on the stomach and to restore it to its normal condition. There are, undoubtedly, cases on record where this treatment has been successful, but they are very rare in proportion to the cases where it has utterly failed. Frequently mothers have administered successive half-hour doses of candy during an entire night without producing the slightest appreciable effect, and although paregoric, if given in sufficient quantity, will silence the most violent infant, it will be at the cost of rendering the infant useless forever afterward.

The other and more popular treatment proceeds on the assumption that the unhappiness in the stomach of the infant can be shaken out. When an infant begins to cry, the mother usually bounces it on her knee for an hour or two, nursing it at intervals, so as to facilitate the escape of the alleged unhappiness. If this does not have the desired effect, the infant is laid across the maternal lap and violently patted on the back. In some cases the father is called upon to walk the floor with the infant in his arms, and to toss it up in the air, catching it as it comes down. Sometimes one or another of these processes loosens the unhappiness so that it escapes and the crying ceases. Or, rather, we should say that such is occasionally the theoretical result of shaking, bouncing, and patting. No man has ever seen the pretended unhappiness, or can give any proof of its existence other than the theoretical opinion of doctors and mothers. The treatment is by no means certain in its results, and it is probably an exaggeration to claim that it cures in 20 per cent. of all the cases in which it is tried.

Dr. Ginery, who is one of the leading homeopathic physicians of Boston, of course took a wholly different view of infantile crying. He scouted the idea that the physicians should look beyond the symptom called "crying," and endeavor to discover an alleged disease—such as abdominal unhappiness—with a view of curing that. Crying, in his opinion, constituted the whole of the disease, and in order to cure it a remedy must be found which would produce a similar symptom in a healthy person. Undoubtedly he was right, from a homeopathic point of view, and his subsequent brilliant success has justified his theory.

Like a good and fearless homeopathist, he began to try experiments upon himself. He found that a number of things affected him to tears and caused him to yell with anguish. Of all of these, the most rapid and unfailing in its action was the New-York *Tribune*. If he read a quarter of a column of its fourth page he howled to such an extent that his landlady was compelled to remonstrate with him, and the boarders publicly bought heavy sticks. Dr. Ginery fully believed that he had discovered the true remedy for infantile crying, and he lost no time in borrowing an infant from his married sister in order to try the remedy.

To his great disappointment, the experiment was a failure. He tied the infant in a chair and read to it three columns of the *Tribune*, including an article on the Maine election which had already made him tear his hair, but the infant cried on without the slightest abatement. It was evident there was a mistake somewhere. The doctor, who does not ordinarily prescribe infinitesimal doses, thought that perhaps he had overdosed the infant, and accordingly, after waiting six hours, during which the infant never ceased to howl, he exhibited the simple words, "Founded by HORACE GREELEY." No appreciable result followed, and ringing for the servant to take the infant back to its mother, he went to bed a disheartened and disgusted man.

The next morning a happy thought occurred to him. He had been "proving" remedies on himself, and he was a grown-up man. Might it not be that in the case of an infant the remedy which suited a man would be inefficacious? He determined to begin his experiments all over again, using an infant instead of his own person. He therefore again borrowed his sister's infant, and resumed his investigations.

It was a long time before he hit upon anything that seemed to have any effect on the patient. He tried cornets, drums, tin pans, letters of Gen. HANCOCK, speeches by an eminent New-England Senator, and a dozen other remedies. None of them succeeded until he bethought himself of filing a saw. As the file drew the first shriek from the tortured steel the infant ceased to wail, and in two minutes dropped its head on its breast and sank into a profound slumber.

The remedy was discovered at last. The saw and file made a noise more piercing and generally diabolical than any infant could hope to produce. Perceiving the hopelessness of keeping up a struggle with such a noise, the infant of Dr. Ginery's sister decided not to waste its tears, but to surrender and cease to cry. Since the date of the original experiment Dr. Ginery has exhibited the saw and file to one hundred and seven crying infants without a single failure. He has now published his discovery for the benefit of mankind and the saw and file trade, and no family can possibly afford to be without the only and infallible cure for crying infants.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* of Sept. 17 calls the Northern people "canting hypocrites" whose "impudence" is sublime.

Ex-Sheriff Joseph Carter, of Gloucester County, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First District of New-Jersey.

The Democratic convention for the Second District of Louisiana, by a unanimous vote, nominated Congressman E. John Ellis for re-election.

Two Southerners cheered for Jeff Davis during the ceremonies at the dedication of the monument at Antietam. Does any one doubt how those two Southerners will vote for President?

Gen. Neal Dow thus gives, under date of Sept. 16, his explanation of the results in Maine: "The party leaders became treacherous to the temperance cause, and have provoked the displeasure of the people."

Mr. W. B. Allen, of South Bend, Ind., for a quarter of a century an active Democrat, has joined the Republican Party after a careful consideration of the attitude of the two parties toward the country and its continued prosperity.

The Genesee County Republican Convention nominated J. W. Holmes for Assembly, Safford E. North for District Attorney, Cortland Crosman for Superintendent of the Poor, William S. Coe for Justice of Sessions, and Dr. F. W. Skinner for Coroner.

The unsophisticated Boston *Transcript* is astonished to find that prominent "gentlemen" from the South who have lately visited that city, so far from denying the use of tissue ballots to defraud Southern Republicans of their rights, defend and applaud such outrages.

Mr. John R. Lynch, Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Mississippi, proposed as early as last July to Gen. J. R. Chalmers, his Democratic opponent, that they should make a joint canvass of the district, but the latter has been too busy even to reply to the polite note of his colored competitor.

The Republicans of the Second District of Connecticut have nominated Mr. Thomas Wallace, of Derby, for Representative in Congress. The Hartford *Courant* says he is about 38 years of age, of superior intelligence, and of great popularity, closely identified with the material interests of the district, and sound in his views of finance and of tariff.

J. P. Richardson said in a speech at a recent Democratic meeting in South Carolina that there were within the borders of the State two distinct races, and, the question being how to unite them, a contrast of the works and abilities of these races must convince every one, in spite of what Northern campaigners might say, that the only solution of the problem was to make it a white man's Government.

Col. F. M. Holloway has accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor of Michigan by a letter in which he says that, should he be elected, it will be his "endeavor to emulate those who have preceded him in that high office, and approach as near as may be to their virtues." As the Governors of Michigan have been Republicans for a long series of years, it is evident that Col. Holloway is a man of rare appreciation and high aspirations.

Denis Kearney, as President of the Working Men's Committee of California, has issued an address, in which it is said that "the industrial masses are being ground between the upper millstone of bullion bull-dozers, grain ring sharks, and water pirates and the nether mill-stone of landgrabbers, usury blood-suckers, and national bank absorptionists to poverty and ruin." He advises the working men of the State and "all lovers of human freedom" to vote for Weaver and Chambers.

In denial of a report published in the West, Mr. J. A. Giddings writes to the Ashtabula (Ohio) *Sentinel*: "I wish to say that it is not true 'that the surviving members of Joshua R. Giddings's family are supporters of Hancock.' His two sons believe it dangerous to place the control of the Government in the hands of the solid South, and will work and vote for Gen. Garfield's election. They regard it an imputation upon the memory of their father to doubt that he would do the same were he now living."

There are four candidates for Congress in the Second District of Arkansas—Judge John A. Williams, Republican; Col. J. K. Jones, Democrat; Col. R. W. Martin, Independent, and Col. R. H. Garland, brother of the Senator, Greenbacker. Judge Williams, the Little Rock *Gazette* says, is the strongest man in his party in the District. In the Third District Col. Jordan E. Cravens finds not much opposition to his election. It is in the Fourth District that there are two Democratic candidates, besides a Greenbacker. The Republicans are yet to be heard from.

THE COUNTRY'S PROSPERITY.

HOW IT HAS BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT AND HOW IT MAY BE PROLONGED—LETTER FROM SENATOR CONKLING.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawk-Eye* prints the following letter, addressed to its editor:

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1880.

SIR: Looking over the country to-day, one is most struck by the condition of the laboring, producing, and commercial interests. They are all thriving. Indeed, their rise and progress of late is well nigh fabulous. After the bubble of unreal buoyancy burst in 1873—a bubble resulting largely from the vast issue, because of the war, of currency, with its depreciation and corresponding factitious nominal prices—all industries, enterprises, and interests were, as a rule, ruinously depressed. The heaviest share of injury fell, as it always does in such epochs, on labor. Men who had laid up money—capitalists, as they are sometimes called—fearing to hazard their means in such shifting and uncertain times, waited for the evil days to pass by. Money was locked up and hoarded, or put, as far as could be, beyond the reach of loss or chance. Stagnation, of course, followed. The country was full of men ready to put their skill and brains and hands at work. Those who saw promising business opportunities, if they had capital of their own, hesitated to embark in it; but a far larger number, whose capital consisted of honesty, energy, and ability to do, were paralyzed because others would not risk results made uncertain by the general disturbance of values and securities, and by schemes for still further unsettling all money standards with which our politics were rife. Industry and labor in all the walks of life were smitten grievously.

Recently all this is changed. Capital no longer shrinks and hides. Every branch of occupation flourishes. A fair day's work commands a fair day's wages readily. Enormous crops, at good stable prices, have made great harvests, not only for farmers and laborers, but for millions of men and money engaged in the carrying trade and in other trades. Our productions sold to the Old World, which used to be paid for in our high interest bonds, and in manufactured articles returned to us, are now paid for by millions in gold. Immigration pours in, spreading over new fields from which wealth will spring. Fixed, stable money has taken the place of juggling, fluctuating paper promises. The taxes inflicted by the rebellion have been, in great part, dismissed. The interest-bearing debt has been one-third paid. The interest charge—the worst and hardest feature of all debts—has been halved.

When schemes of repudiation and ruinous inflation met their death at the hands of the Republican Party, headed by President Grant, all lenders of money in both hemispheres noted the fact. Instantly our credit rose, and, to borrow at 4 per cent. became easy, where to borrow at 7 per cent. had been hard. Paying off bonds bearing high interest with money obtained at low interest, reducing the needed revenue, has also enabled us to strike off a great total of taxation. At the same time, laying duties on foreign goods, so as to tax those which compete with our own productions, thus giving incidental protection to home manufactures, not only raises revenue in the least oppressive way, but by the same act fosters American industry. Those who think that to be great and useful, a party must produce dramatic and sensational effects—must have ostentatious disputes with foreign powers—must lay plans for the conquest of more territory—must invent novel and high-sounding theories—may see little in all this to fill the measure of a party's usefulness. Such must be the idea of those who think this a good time to overthrow the Republican Party, and put the country in the hands of those who again seek its control.

During the war, with a large part of the Democracy otherwise engaged, busy where they lived in breaking up the Government by war and revolution, their political associates in the North arrayed themselves on the wrong side of every measure which has tended to bring about the prosperity we now enjoy. Against the Northern wing, the Republican Party was able to hold the fort. Now the Southern wing has returned from the battle to the ballot-box, and both wings confront us. This increases the danger, first, because of numbers, and the way numbers count, and equally because of the kind of domination to which it subjects the Democracy. As surely as the light end of the balance kicks the beam, the small light North end of the Democratic Party must obey the motion of the great heavy South end. In Congress, Cabinet, caucus, and convention this is the rule as inflexible as the law of gravitation.

The immense interests which make up the amazing total of our strength and wealth, and primacy reside chiefly in the States which are now Republican, but which tolerate free thought, free speech, free elections, and equal rights. For these States, comprising as they do such an overwhelming proportion of tax paying, laboring, producing, and property-holding interests, the pending political question is very plain. It is whether they are safer with currency, taxes, tariff, appropriations, and other vital affairs, in the hands of those who represent them and their ideas, and are identified with their interests and history, or in the hands of a party, the governing majority of which is so radically different in tradition, history, methods, motives and aims. In a joint stock association all stockholders, and all classes of stockholders, should have their full share and full rights; but whenever those who own the bulk put the whole into the hands of those who own but little, there is much unwisdom in it. This is especially true where in known matters of difference opposing judgments and interests exist. Where a man's treasure is, there is his heart also." Where an Administration, a Congressional majority, or a party represents those who do most of the paying, who carry on most of the business, who feel most of the loss or gain, who have done most and given most, and have in all things most at stake, that Administration, that majority, that party is a safer agent to trust than an agent more deeply interested for somebody else.

Which or the two parties now striving for success a wise man should support, for the sake, not only of the North, but in the end and equally for the sake of the South, can be judged, without going beyond the one view already suggested. Sincerely your friend, ROSCOE CONKLING.

FRANK HATTON, Editor *Hawk-Eye*, Burlington, Iowa.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL NOTES.

It is understood that the "Sultan of Mocha" will be withdrawn after this week at the Union-Square Theatre, the last representation being on Saturday evening. Miss Blanche Roosevelt's health has much improved, but it is deemed best by her advisers that she should not appear before the production of the version of Longfellow's "Mask of Pandora," which is now in rehearsal.

The "Pirates of Penzance" continues to draw full houses at Booth's Theatre. Miss Marie Stone has been highly successful as Mabel, and the other solo parts are all improved. Mr. Whitney's noble voice would alone be enough to establish the musical character of the entertainment. He has become more accustomed to his rôle, and now delivers his part most acceptably, and in consequence the opera is given smoothly. The chorus and orchestra deserve particular mention. The former are well dressed and sufficiently numerous to be effective, and the orchestra is strong in number and well conducted. On Monday evening next, Suppe's "Pasmitas" is to be produced by the same artists. The cast is not yet announced, but it is hardly doubtful that this always amusing opera will receive adequate representation at the hands of Mr. Abbey's company.

THE REGISTRATION OF PHYSICIANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The notice given in THE TIMES of the 20th inst. fixing Oct. 1 as the end of the time in which those practicing physic or

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

A FEDERAL MARSHAL IN TROUBLE

ARRESTED CHARGED AGAINST COL. STEARNS—WHY SOME OF HIS NOMINEES WITHDREW

NEWS OF ACCIDENT—WHY SOME OF HIS NOMINEES WITHDREW

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A few days ago a despatch appeared in the TIMES to the effect that Col. Stearns, of Cincinnati, Marshal for Southern Ohio, had been arrested for complicity in a gross fraud upon the Government in connection with the appointment of deputies. Collector of Internal Revenue Dana Bowen, Collector of the Port, Gen. R. Hopkins, Treasurer of the City Council, A. H. Jacobs, President of the City Council, A. D. Bowers, James M. Rockwell, Cashier of the Fifth National Bank, and John B. Dietz, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, were charged with having received money from Stearns for appointments. Dietz was arrested here by Deputy Marshal Bunker, and John Dietz—Wilson Porter, Marshal A. Bunker, Internal Revenue Collector Bowen, Marshal Edward R. Richards, and John Dennison, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue—were arrested by Deputy Marshal Bunker, and Charles R. Wade, Third District—John M. Dietz—by Deputy Marshal Bunker, and Deputy Marshal Richardson. Dietz, Porter, Richards, Bowen, Alexander Marshall, Jacobs, Rockwell, Dennison, and Wade were released on bail in the sum of $2,000 each, and Dietz, Porter, Richards, Bowen and Jacobs were released on bail in the sum of $5,000 by Commissioner Pendleton. Dietz, Porter, Richards, Bowen, Jacobs, Rockwell, Dennison, and Wade were released on bail in the sum of $2,000 each

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

[illegible]

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 23—12:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 10¾; do. second mortgage, 30; Erie, 41; Illinois Central, 117¾; Lake Shore, 107¼; New-York Central, 134¾; Pennsylvania, 70¾; Reading, 21¾; Western Union, 104¾; Paris exchange, 25f. 30c.; Liverpool Cotton, 6 1-16d.; Orleans, 6 1-16d.; Futures steady; Sept. and Oct. delivery, 6 1-16d.; Nov. and Dec. delivery, 6 1-16d.; Jan. and Feb. delivery, 6 1-16d.; March and April delivery, 6 1-16d.; Low Middling clause, Sept. and Oct. delivery, 6 1-16d.; Nov. and Dec. delivery, 6 1-16d.; Jan. and Feb. delivery, 6 1-16d.; March and April delivery, 6 1-16d.; Low Middling clause, Sept. and Oct. delivery, 6 1-16d.; Nov. and Dec. delivery, 6 1-16d.; Jan. and Feb. delivery, 6 1-16d.; March and April delivery, 6 1-16d.; Receipts of Cotton for the week, 49,000 bales, including 46,000 bales American; Stock of Cotton, 1,000,000 bales, including 800,000 bales American; Flour, 22s. 6d.; Wheat, Red Western winter, 9s. 3d.; Red Southern winter, 9s. 3d.; White Western spring, 9s. 6d.; White Southern spring, 9s. 6d.; California No. 1, 9s. 6d.; Club, 9s. 6d.; Corn, 5s. 3d.; Peas, 6s. 3d.; Pork, 72s. 6d.; Lard, 39s. 6d.; Cheese, 57s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d.; Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. 6d.; Petroleum, 7½d.; Refined, 8½d.; Linseed Oil, 29s. 6d.; Sugar, 23s. 6d.; Consols, 97 15-16; Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £20,000; Bullion in the Bank of France decreased 1,200,000f.; Exchange on London, 25f. 30c.; Exchange on Paris, 25f. 30c.; Exchange on Hamburg, 20m. 63pf.; Exchange on Amsterdam, 12f. 10c.; Exchange on Frankfort, 168m.; Exchange on Vienna, 12f. 10c.; Exchange on Madrid, 46¾; Exchange on Cadiz, 46¾; Exchange on Genoa, 25f. 30c.; Exchange on Leghorn, 25f. 30c.; Exchange on Lisbon, 46¾; Exchange on Oporto, 46¾; Exchange on Rio Janeiro, 24d.; Exchange on Pernambuco, 24d.; Exchange on Bahia, 24d.; Exchange on Montevideo, 24d.; Exchange on Valparaiso, 24d.; Exchange on Buenos Ayres, 24d.; Exchange on Havana, 24d.; Exchange on Jamaica, 24d.; Exchange on Lima, 24d.; Exchange on Mexico, 24d.; Exchange on Rio de la Plata, 24d.; Exchange on Peru, 24d.; Exchange on Chili, 24d.; Exchange on Bombay, 1s. 9d.; Exchange on Calcutta, 1s. 9d.; Exchange on Hong-Kong, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Singapore, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Shanghai, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Manila, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Batavia, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Sydney, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Melbourne, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Adelaide, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Auckland, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Wellington, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Christchurch, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Dunedin, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Port Chalmers, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Invercargill, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Nelson, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Napier, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Wanganui, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Taranaki, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Hokitika, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Greymouth, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Westport, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Timaru, 4s. 6d.; Exchange on Oamaru

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UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier No. 44 N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Oct. 5, 6 A. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 12, noon.
WYOMING.....SATURDAY, Oct. 16, 11 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 19, 6 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 11 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with all the modern appliances to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, and a limited number of staterooms, with the exception of midship saloon, for passengers, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper-deck; thus insuring the greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to stateroom), $80 and upward; INTERMEDIATE, $60; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maso [illegible] Route as far as all seasons of the year.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Sept. 25, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Oct. 2, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Oct. 16, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Thursday, Oct. 21, 3 P. M.

From Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

RED STAR LINE.

BELGIAN ROYAL AND UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

The splendid first-class full-powered Steamers

Vaderland, Sept. 26, 10 A. M. | Vaderland, Oct. 3, 4 P. M.
Westernland, Oct. 10, noon. | Rhynland, Oct. 17, 4 P. M.

Saloon, second cabin accommodations unsurpassed.

State-rooms all on Main Deck.

No hospital, sheep, or cattle carried.

First Cabin, $75 and $90. Second Cabin, $50 and $60.

Steerage to Antwerp, $26. Return, $17 50.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 19 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ALTITUDE.....Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1 P. M.
MEDITERRANEAN.....Saturday, Oct. 2, 9 A. M.
GALLIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 13, noon.
BOHEMIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

OSCAR G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
No steerage.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier 20 North River, foot of Charlotte-st

PARTIES IN KINGS COUNTY

OPENING OF A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN BY THE REPUBLICANS.

THE DEMOCRATS SUDDENLY MADE AWARE THAT THEIR FIGHT IS TO BE A HARD ONE — CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES — THE ASSEMBLY AND LOCAL OFFICES.

The Hancock boom is not so lively in Kings County as it was. Several things have conspired to weaken its thunder of late, but the immense turn-out of Garfield Republicans, who paraded the streets of Brooklyn on Tuesday night—the largest political demonstration ever seen in that city—was such a total surprise to the Democrats that their boisterous Hancock boom will be reduced to a comparatively feeble echo during the remainder of the campaign. Heretofore the "boomers" have had everything pretty much their own way, and the more simple minded of them had really come to believe that the Republican Party of Kings County was practically wiped out and stood ready to surrender in a body to the "superb" hero whose fevorious physiognomy, glaring from Democratic banners at every street corner, is so well calculated to frighten the nervous and timid. There is probably no city in the country where the Hancock boom has been so sedulously worked up as in Brooklyn. From the day of his nomination at Cincinnati, although not a single delegate from Brooklyn voted for him in Convention or favored his candidacy, the Kings County Democracy have taken him unto their fondest protection and appropriated him to themselves as though he had all along been their first and only choice. In a few days after the nomination it began to be announced that Republicans were flocking over in large bodies to the Democratic standard, all eager to vote for the superb and wonderful candidate. In order to carry out the deception the Democrats erected in various parts of Brooklyn large banners inscribed, "Democratic and Conservative Republican Campaign Club," with the names of Hancock and English as candidates, thereby conveying the impression that the clubs were largely made up of Republican recruits. In due time they began to boast of the majorities that Hancock was going to get in Kings County, some of the more crazy of the boomers putting the figures as high as 30,000 or even 50,000.

These Democratic vaporings were highly amusing to the Kings County Republicans, who sat quietly by for two months or more after the nominations were made without taking any steps toward organization, and who, when they finally did assemble, without flinging a single banner to the breeze bearing the names of their candidates. Such unwonted activity on the part of the Democrats, combined with such apathy of the Republicans, undoubtedly misled many citizens of Brooklyn into the idea that there might possibly be some foundation for the boasts of the Hancock men. To that extent it was good tactics on the part of the Democrats, and it probably had the effect of bringing over some weak-kneed Republicans to their camp; but some did not stay there long after the Republican organization began to move, and by the time November Republican converts will be hard to find in the Democratic ranks. Senator Jacobs put the case about as it is, a few days ago, when, in response to some fellow Democrats who were boasting of the large number of converts from Republicanism to Democracy, he said: "Yes, that's all very fine, but you can't depend on them. Why, a few days after Hancock was nominated I met 19 different Republicans who had been soldiers under Hancock, all of whom were enthusiastic for Hancock. On the 19 I heard only two out of the twelve were sticking to Hancock, and I expect those two will vote for Garfield on election day."

But the Democracy are not going to have things their own way in Brooklyn for the "asking," and the rapidity with which, in accordance with Republican precepts and Hancock majorities they will have all they can do to prevent desertions from their own ranks and to maintain their majority of past years. It is the opinion of good judges, who are not strong partisans on either side, that Hancock's not strong partisans on either side, that Hancock's strength in Brooklyn, notwithstanding the Greenbacker candidate will be either Edgar Cullen, formerly Assistant District Attorney, or John H. Sergen, formerly Assemblyman. John Dakey will probably get the Republican nomination for District Attorney, and the Democrats will make their selection from half a dozen candidates, including S. D. Morris, Judge Troy, James Ridgway, and Jeremiah Wetzberz. Candidates for the Assembly have not been canvassed to a very great extent yet on either side, and aspirants for Aldermanic or Supervisors' chairs have not yet come forward boldly.

ATTACKED BY RUFFIANS.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE ON MEN IN PROCESSION—POLICE AT FIREMANIES.

A display of Democratic ruffianism which, although not uncommon, assumed a more serious aspect than usual, was made near the Third-street bridge, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening. The Eighth Ward Republicans turned out about 200 men in uniform to join the monster torch-light procession. The company was made up of Boys in Blue, Tow-boys, and a Garfield battery. The latter drew along a small brass cannon. The men formed shortly after dark at their head-quarters in Fifth-avenue, under the command of James Woodhead, a one-legged veteran of the war, and proceeded down Third-street to join the main body at Montague and Clinton streets. Near the corner of Hoyt and Third streets a shower of stones and bricks came from an unoccupied dwelling. The missiles, being well directed, struck and injured a number of the men in line. The processionists had not recovered from their surprise at this most unexpected attack when it was supplemented by another volley from a vacant lot. Then the stones and bricks fell thick and fast from the roofs of houses, from vacant lots, and from behind fences. Assailed on all sides by cowardly men who dared not make an open attack, the members of the battery and the Tow-boys began to waver. Several of them had been knocked senseless, and others sought shelter where they could.

This was the signal for a general attack. A horde of bullies, thieves, and loafers who, when out of the penitentiary, pass as representatives of Brooklyn Democracy, rushed out from their hiding-places and, with bludgeons and fists, began an indiscriminate attack on the processionists. The members of the battery, outnumbered ten to one, were driven from the cannon, and the piece was captured. All this passed in a few moments, and after the Boys in Blue, who formed the head of the procession, had passed. The gallant men, however, quickly took in the situation, and, rushing back, soon drove the ruffians behind their barricades. The cannon, which the assailants were about to throw into the canal, was retaken.

When the line re-formed many of the men were missing. They had come out to take part in a peaceful procession, unarmed and unprepared to resist the attacks of ruffians. Fearing that the assault at the Third-street bridge was only the beginning of an organized attack to be made at different points or all along the line, they had doffed their uniforms and gone to their homes. That the attack was carefully planned does not admit of a doubt, and that the ruffians engaged in the assault had some assurances of immunity, may be surmised from the fact that no official report of the affair was made by the Police to the Central Office up to noon yesterday. William Reed, one of the processionists, residing on Twenty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, had a gash five inches long cut on his head by a blow from a brick. It is feared that his life is in danger. Another attack was made on the Sixth Ward Boys in Bine in Clinton-street, but it was quickly repulsed. The members of the Eighth Ward Battery, being unarmed, and the composition of the Third-street bridge attack, stored their cannon in the First Precinct Station-house, in Washington-street, after the parade dismissed, and returned to their head-quarters by a different route. Superintendent Campbell says he will investigate the matter, but the investigation will not in all probability amount to much. The following was issued from the Republican Campaign Committee head-quarters yesterday:

BROOKLYN, Sept. 22, 1880.

I am directed by the Campaign Committee to offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of any of the persons who were engaged in the outrageous assault upon the Republican procession on the Third-street bridge last night. Any information which may lead to such arrest and conviction will be thoroughly paid for. ALBERT DAGGETT, Chairman.

The indignation over the dastardly assault is wide-spread, and several respectable Democrats have already declared their disapproval of it. Capt. Leavy, in whose precinct it occurred, when asked why the Police were not present to protect the processionists, or called out after the riot began, said they were detailed at the Democratic primaries, and that in the vicinity where the attack was made—known among the gangs who frequent it as "Slabville"—the posts were long. All the lamps in the neighborhood, whether by accident or design, were unlighted. The processionists were followed by the rabble for a quarter of a mile, but at no time did the Police appear on the scene. Mr. Daggett and his associates on the Campaign Committee will make every effort not only to cause the arrest and capture of the miscreants, but also of the greater ruffians who planned the outrage and paid for its execution with the evident intention of terrorizing the young men of Brooklyn who dare to join the Republican ranks. The enthusiasm displayed for the Republican ticket in Brooklyn has annoyed the Democrats, and this attack is a specimen example of the methods they have employed during the present campaign. Two nights ago a large piece of canvas, bearing the names of the Republican candidates, stretched in front of the Seventh Ward Wigwam, at the corner of Putnam and Classon avenues, was daubed over with brown paint, and Mr. R. R. Kennedy, the President of the campaign club of the ward, has offered a reward of $50 for the perpetrators of the outrage. Some days ago a Republican banner was about to be raised in the Twenty-third Ward, at the corner of Gates and Tompkins avenues, and just before the halyards were fast was, discovered that one of the halyards was out. Fortunately the main halyard was not cut and no harm resulted.

Late last evening the Police received information that Daniel Douglass, one of the Boys in Blue so maltreated at the Third-street bridge, had his skull fractured, and was in a precarious condition. Peter McGowan and James Graham were also seriously injured.

The Police last night sent to the Central Office the names of the following persons who took part in the procession and were wounded during the attack by the mob: Daniel Douglass, Twenty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; Richard Reed, Twenty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; William Ross, Fortieth-street, near Sixth-avenue; John Newell, Twenty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and John Graham, Sixth-avenue, near Nineteenth-street. The report says that in every case the wounds were slight, although details are not given. A large number of Boys in Blue who were injured, who did not report at any of the station-houses. Capt. Leary, in his official report, last evening, said the attack occurred about 8 o'clock; yet he made no return of it either on Tuesday night or yesterday morning, until called to account by Superintendent Campbell. The Captain says, further, that although he confesses neither he nor any of his men witnessed the attack, it was made by a parcel of boys. Gen. Jourdan informed the Chairman of the Campaign Committee yesterday that a thorough investigation of the affair would be made.

MRS. PECCOU'S CHARGES.

Phillips & Strachie, the consignees of the French bark L'Avenir, on which a French woman named Peccou claims to have been insulted by Capt. Berthem during a voyage to this country, have made an explanation of certain points in the case which, as reported yesterday, were capable of misconstruction. They say the offer of the Captain to free the woman from payment of the note held against her for extras during the voyage was made two weeks before she reported her case to the Emigration Commissioners and preferred the charge of improper conduct toward her. Moreover, that this charge was made after the vessel had sailed on its voyage home, showing clearly that the release was not, as might appear on the surface, a matter of compromise. Independently of this, however, Phillips & Strachie give no ear to the charge from their knowledge of the Captain's personal character.

BONNETS AND LACE GOODS.

Ladies in quest of the very latest styles in millinery and fancy dress goods thronged the handsome store of Mr. T. O'Donoghue, at No. 38 East Fourteenth-street, yesterday, from an early hour until sunset. The occasion was the Fall opening of French bonnets and round hats, of which an endless variety was displayed. Among the imported bonnets was one from the Parisian establishment of Mme. Mantel—a garnet plush with an embroidered crown, upon which jets and feathers of various hues did themselves with gold ornaments. On one side is the breast of a bird and on the other the feather of a pheasant. The front is covered-shaped and scrowwhas similarly trimmed. In another show-case is a Scotch cap of black plush trimmed with a broad sash of plaid, interwoven with gold and ostrich feathers. Mme. Virot has contributed a teal-colored plush, the principal embellishment of which is a peacock's neck and head. There is a narrow plush bonnet for Winter wear, which has ornaments of jet and steel, a cluster of flowers and buds at the side, and a scarf to match. A bonnet, which is very much admired, is made of blue plush trimmed with harmoniously blended ribbons. The stock includes a number of hats of the variety whose most distinctive features are "handkerchief crowns." These all vary as to colors, and are ornamented with birds' heads and feathers. In the feather and flower department may be found many novelties, including ostrich and Nubian feathers and full trills and tips. The stock of "mere goods" is also large and attractive.

JUDGE SINNOTT'S FUNERAL.

A MASS OF REQUIEM IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH —REMARKABLE FUNERAL ORATION.

Those who attended the high mass of requiem in St. Paul's Church, East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, yesterday morning, for the repose of the soul of the late Judge James P. Sinnott, learned that Father Eugene Maguire, the Pastor of that church, is a master of the art of vituperation. The remains of the deceased Judge were conveyed from his former residence, No. 49 East One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, to the church at 10 A. M., followed by a long procession of friends in carriages and on foot. The pall-bearers were Chief-Justice Shea, Judge McAdam, Judge Sheridan, Judge Hawes, and Judge Goepp, all of the Marine Court, and Mr. Charles J. Canda. After them walked about 100 gentlemen, among whom were John Savage, Chief Clerk of the Marine Court, ex-Judge Alker, ex-Police Commissioner Charles F. MacLean, Gen. Thomas F. Bourke, Alan McDonald, ex-Judge Cardoza, ex-Senator Ecclesine, ex-Justice Gross, and the attaches of the Marine Court. When the coffin was deposited before the altar a few simple floral tributes were placed upon the lid. The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. H. Gordon of St. Paul's. He was assisted by Father Grady, of the Church of the Annunciation, as Deacon; Father Boddy, of St. Cecilia's, as Sub-Deacon, and Father Brophy, of the same church, as Master of Ceremonies. Father Maguire, the parish priest of St. Paul's, and Brother Anthony, President of Manhattan College, occupied seats at the Gospel side of the altar. At the end of the mass, prior to the benediction, Father Maguire, who is a tall, fair-complexioned man, possessing a powerful, well modulated voice, ascended the altar to speak, and selected as a text: "It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins." Those who expected to hear a sermon replete with pious platitudes and doctrinal reasoning were somewhat startled when the priest, forsaking his text, indulged in a fierce denunciation of the gentlemen who had preferred the charges against Judge Sinnott last Spring. Substantially, Father Maguire's remarks were as follows: "The man who lies dead before us was well known to the community at large. He has been highly spoken of, but he was not faultless. Which of us is? He had his failings, which has not? But he had glorious redeeming qualities; he was a true, generous friend—generous, as has been said, to a fault. A good husband, a good father, devoted to his family, he was domestic in his habits and moral in his life. His death was almost sudden, and as I called yesterday to see his bereaved wife and her helpless family I sympathized with them from the bottom of my heart. The cause which accelerated his death is known to many. A terrible responsibility rests upon those men who dragged his character before the world when it might have been screened from some charitable hands and healed by a charitable word. Who knows who these men are? By what authority do they pretend to watch and guard the pure flame that burns upon the judicial bench, lest it be blown out? By what right do they men hold the title to precedence in the investigation of a man's private character? Let them take care that they are not found out and their pretensions exposed. Did I not stand in this place, I should make a scourge of steel and white those miserable naked to the bone. Were I a layman instead of a priest I should not hesitate to speak of these men in fitting terms. No man is faultless; but then there is such a thing as Christian charity—not that hypocritical assumption of the name so common among certain classes of men, but a true Christian charity, which endeavors to put a weak man on his feet, and helps him to overcome his difficulties. All men, whatever their errors or failings, can be lifted up. Many pretend that this was called in requisition in the case of our dear friend was for the vindication of the honor of a noble profession. In this case the honor had very poor champions and guardians, indeed. A Nemesis will arise one day, and when that comes the ruin inscribed on his head will be a blow from a brick. It is feared that his life is in danger. Another attack was made on the Sixth Ward Boys in Bine in Clinton-street, but it was quickly repulsed. The members of the Eighth Ward Battery, being unarmed, and the composition of the Third-street bridge attack, stored their cannon in the First Precinct Station-house, in Washington-street, after the parade dismissed, and returned to their head-quarters by a different route. Superintendent Campbell says he will investigate the matter, but the investigation will not in all probability amount to much. The following was issued from the Republican Campaign Committee head-quarters yesterday:

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The committees of the chorus singers of the late Musical Finalanz Combination have decided to call a general meeting for to-day at 1:30 o'clock, P. M., in Clarendon Hall, No. 116 East Thirteenth-street.

Acting upon certificates from Drs. Hardy and Jackson, declaring Mr. George M. Johnson insane, Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday committed him to an insane asylum. Johnson is a young man of respectable parentage who passed a number of forged checks, and was arrested while disbursing in the company of depraved persons.

The Grand Jury have decided on investigating the complaints made in reference to the so-called "concert saloons" in the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Subpœnas were served yesterday on Capt. Berghold, Mr. Keller, the reporter who was brutally assaulted a few days since, and Messrs. Josiah Jex and William Arras, owners of the premises in which two of the most notorious of the Sixth-avenue saloons are situated.

The twenty-third anniversary of the Fulton-Street Prayer-meeting will be held at noon to-day in the Middle Dutch Church, Fourth-street and Lafayette-place. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Howard Crosby, the Rev. Charles E. Baker, the Rev. Edward B. Coe, the Rev. John Peddie, the Rev. R. S. Storrs, the Rev. George E. Strobridge, the Rev. A. C. Wedekind, Edgar Conkling, and William T. Walsh.

John McGoldrick, of No. 318 West Thirty-seventh-street, left his horse and coupé standing at Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, on Wednesday night, for a few moments, and when he returned they had disappeared. Later, Louis Williams and James Haggerty were found driving the coupé along Ninth-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, and they were arrested. Justice Smith yesterday committed them for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

Edward Kinsley, aged 4 years, was taken sick with diarrhœa on Friday, at No. 504 West Thirteenth-street, rear. His condition was unchanged at 7 A. M. on Monday, when his mother gave him 10 cents' worth, or three ounces, of blackberry brandy, which he drank from a little pitcher. The liquor made him very drunk, and Dr. G. H. Wycoop, of No. 8 East Thirteenth-street, was called in. The child did not rally, and died in convulsions on Tuesday. Coroner Herrmann will hold an inquest.

In the case of John Haas, who, on the 9th inst., was run over by a Second-avenue car at One Hundred and Eleventh-street, a Coroner's jury yesterday censured the railroad company for not employing competent drivers. In that of G. W. Lehn, who, on the 7th inst., was killed at the elevated railroad station at Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street while crossing from one platform to the other, the Coroner's jury censured the company for not enforcing the rule which prohibits the employes from crossing the tracks.

Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney has sent an opinion to the Clerk of the Common Council, in response to the latter's request, advising that the published official list of officers to be elected this Fall be so amended as to include a successor to Judge Sinnott for the remainder of the latter's term. Immediately upon the death of Judge Sinnott the question was raised as to whether the unexpired portion of his term should be filled by a successor appointed by Gov. Cornell, or by one elected by the people in November. The Corporation Counsel takes the latter view of the case in his opinion.

Capt. Clausen, of the Norwegian bark Stanley, which arrived from Pilau yesterday, reports an extremely stormy passage. On Aug. 7, while in the English Channel, a south-westerly gale, which lasted for three days, set in. Heavy seas swept over the vessel, stove in the bulwarks, washed two men away from the wheel, and broke the steering gear. On the 29th another gale of 12 hours' duration was encountered. A very heavy sea was running on the 9th, while in latitude 49° 40' north, longitude 37° 54' west, a huge gale from the west-north-west set in, and was accompanied by a heavy sea. A tremendous wave was shipped over the stern, and the cabin was filled with water. The storm lasted for six hours.

The members of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn bridge, with the exception of Mayor Cooper and Controller Kelly, who were notified not to appear until again summoned, were in attendance in the Grand Jury room at noon yesterday, in obedience to subpœnas served upon them on Saturday. They collected in a group in one corner of the ante-room, and chatted pleasantly about the proposed investigation. Owing to the presence of other business only one witness, Mr. Henry C. Murphy, of Brooklyn, was examined. The Trustees say that they court investigation into the administration of the affairs of the bridge, and look upon the inquiry of the Grand Jury as a waste of valuable time. The investigation will be resumed to-day.

As Max Lovinger, collector for a brewery, was waiting for a car at Forty-ninth-street and First-avenue, on the evening of Aug. 21, he was approached by James Hagan, John Lynch, and Rich. Ca O'Keefe. Lynch accused Lovinger of having words with a companion, ran down Forty-ninth-street toward the East River, and, coming close, Hagan fired at him. The shot missed Lovinger, but struck a boy who was looking at the chase. The men were subsequently arrested by Officers McGowan and Tooker, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and the stolen watch was recovered. In General Sessions yesterday, Lynch pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence. Hagan was placed on trial, and, on the testimony of his confederate O'Keeffe, who became a witness for the State, was found guilty. At the request of Assistant District Attorney Lyon, Hagan was remanded to be tried on the charge of shooting.

BROOKLYN.

During the past week 247 deaths, 161 births, and 69 marriages were recorded at the office of the Board of Health.

The days of registration this year in Brooklyn will be the 28th of September, the 12th of October and the 16th of October.

Judge Gilbert has rendered a decision to the effect that the recent action of the Town Board of Flatbush appointing four Democrats and one Republican was illegal. The court directs the board to reassemble, and comply with the law by appointing three Democrats and two Republicans as members of the Registry Board.

The inquest in the case of Owen Dunn, who was shot in the hallway of No. 89 Manjer-street, on Sunday night, was concluded yesterday. Eight of the jurors found that from his death at the hands of some unknown person, and one juror found that it was Antonio Balto who had fired the shot. Balto was held for the Grand Jury, and David Bird and Mrs. Hart were detained as witnesses.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

"Jack" Reader, John Mosher, and Roswell Donohue, the three men who were captured on Monday night by members of the White Plains Vigilance Committee, were yesterday indicted for burglary and grand larceny by the Westchester County Grand Jury, and remanded to jail to await trial. The desk, books, and some other articles stolen from George H. Meade's bakery on Monday night were found yesterday behind an old barn on the late Daniel Dusenbury's place, on Broadway.

Ezra Dean, a resident of Westchester County, died on the 16th of August, 1871, leaving a small estate, with no apparent heirs except an aged mother, who relinquished her claim in favor of Silas B. Russo, a half brother of the deceased, who was appointed the Administrator of the estate. Ezra Dean had been married, but his wife had left him and gone to live with another man named James Wood. After Dean's death she married Mr. Wood. On March 25, 1880, this woman appeared before the Surrogate of Westchester County and made application to have the property turned over to her, as she was the deceased's wife at the time of his death. Mr. Russo contested the case, yesterday the Surrogate rendered a decree in favor of Mrs. Wood, finding that she had never been legally divorced from Ezra Dean, and was, therefore, his widow when he died.

NEW-JERSEY.

James B. Vreedenburgh and Robert L. Lawrence were appointed yesterday by Judge Knapp to act as the counsel of Mrs. Mary O'Connor, the Jersey City woman who killed her three children with a butcher-knife.

Peter Truax, of No. 13 Monroe-street, New-York City, was instantly killed Tuesday evening in the yard of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at Jersey City by being struck by an engine while walking on the track. He left a wife and five small children.

The Controller of the Currency at Washington has notified Receiver Hobart, of the defunct First National Bank of Newark, that a dividend of 70 per cent. will be declared for the creditors immediately. The bank suspended on the 11th of June, and its creditors will be paid in full. The stockholders were assessed 100 per cent.

The Rev. Jesse Raymond, 79 years of age, died at his residence at Yellow Brook, N. J., Tuesday night. The deceased had been in the ministry 25 years, and when he retired started a temperance newspaper at Jackson. Later he became largely interested in real estate in the West, and was very successful. The cause of his death was consumption.

The New-Jersey State Firemen's Convention was held yesterday at Paterson, nearly every Fire Department in the State being represented. During the afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Col. Bird W. Spencer, Mayor of Passaic; Vice-Presidents—Charles W. Riker, of Trenton; Cornelius W. Schuyler, of New-Brunswick; Samuel E. Hitch, of Camden; Peter McGavick, of Jobokeu, and Horace S. Brown, of Newark; Secretary—George A. Allen, of Burlington; Corresponding Secretary—W. W. Black, of Burlington; Financial Secretary—Francis Meeker, of Newark; Treasurer—John Kollderman, of Paterson. The other business was of a merely routine character. It was stated that the new law relative to the collection of the insurance tax for the benefit of the Fire Department Benefit Funds was a great improvement on the old system, when the moneys passed through the hands of the Secretary of State, and was far more satisfactory to the Commissioners. After the business was disposed of the convention repaired to the 2 o'clock car line, at the Passaic Falls, where they enjoyed a fine dinner, followed by speeches.

THE DEMOCRATIC FACTIONS.

TAMMANY'S REPLY TO IRVING HALL—THE PARADE TO-NIGHT.

Ex-Alderman William R. Roberts, Chairman of the Tammany Hall sub-committee, sent a communication last evening to the Irving Hall committee renewing Tammany's proposition for a joint conference on Saturday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Roberts states that the Tammany committee was not prepared to hold a conference on Friday.

The preparations for Tammany's parade to-night exceed anything attempted in many years. Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock will come from Governor's Island and review the procession of the "unterrified" from a grand stand at Seventeenth-street and Fourth-avenue. The General has voted recently in the first election district of the First Ward in this City, and, of course, is a constituent of Congressman Nicholas Muller. As he always votes a ticket similar to that which Mr. Muller deposits, the latter quickly grasped the idea of becoming a part and parcel of the parade in his honor. Police Justice Patrick G. Duffy is the acknowledged Tammany Hall leader of the district, as many storekeepers who have recently seen his subscription papers can testify. They have been implored to contribute all the way from $1 to $20 each toward paying the expense of a "turnout" from the First Assembly District, and a few have responded in a substantial way to the appeal. It was thought by many that Mr. Muller would contribute nothing in consequence of the manner in which he was ignored by the Tammany Hall statesmen at the Westminster Hotel lottery, and to the utter discomfiture of Justice Duffy the Congressman smilingly stepped to the front, and is to appear in the parade to-night with over a thousand of his supporters. An association, which has head-quarters in the several wards of the Fifth Congressional District, has been organized in the interests of Mr. Muller, and its members will insist upon his renomination for Congress. The association will be headed to-night by Grand Marshal Daniel Mooney, with George E. Epple as Adjutant, and a large staff of Assistant Marshals. The Forty-seventh Regiment Band has been especially engaged to lead the Mullerites on their march. Justice Duffy last evening was severely afflicted. He said that, as he was the "acknowledged leader of the district," he should manage the parade. Wherever he went for recruits for his battalion he found that the men had already enlisted with Muller, and said that they did not recognize his (Duffy's) right to control them. Grand Marshal Thomas S. Brennan says that 45,000 Tammany braves will be in to-night's parade.

RACES AT THE BEACH TO-DAY.

FOUR EVENTS THAT PROMISE FINE SPORT—THE ENTRIES AND CONDITIONS.

The entries for this the second day of the extra meeting at Sheepshead Bay indicate another rare day's sport for those who take an interest in horse-racing. After the record of Tuesday, a great crowd may be expected. There will be four events, the first being a selling race of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, with allowances, for a purse of $500. There are seven fast animals engaged, with light weights including Faith, 3 years, 83 pounds; Marchioness, 4 years, 85 pounds; Pawnee, 4 years, 95 pounds; Bluchers, 5 years, 98 pounds; Harley Gorham, 6 years, 95 pounds; Little Buttercup, 5 years, 86 pounds, and Knight Templar, 3 years, 86 pounds. It will be remembered that the last-named colt ran the fastest three-quarters on record last Saturday, but he will carry 12 pounds more to-day, and it will be a hard struggle for him to win with the others so lightly weighted.

The second race is to be a handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, $10 forfeit, with $600 added, the second to receive $100 out of the stakes; one mile and three furlongs. Nine starters are to compete for the weights assigned by the handicapper, among them Goldbug, 3 years, with 95 pounds; Warfield, 5 years, 108 pounds; Uncas, 4 years, 107 pounds; Judge Murray, 3 years, 75 pounds; Juanita, 4 years, 96 pounds; Forrester, 3 years, 96 pounds; Mary Anderson, 3 years, 78 pounds; Gabriel, 4 years, 113 pounds, and Checkmate, 5 years, 115 pounds. It will be a hard matter to pick the winner from this lot.

The third race will be a free handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, with $600 added, the second to receive $150 out of the stakes; heats of a mile and an eighth. There are five entries, including Jericho, 4 years, 94 pounds; Blarney, 3 years, 80 pounds; Gabriel, 4 years, 111 pounds; Dan R., 6 years, 97 pounds, and Rowena, 5 years, 90 pounds. The previous running of these horses in heats justifies the belief in a grand contest, especially at the moderate weights. The result will depend upon the staying qualities of the contestants, and the one that lasts the longest will win, although he may lose the first heat. All the horses engaged have shown their ability to repeat at a high rate of speed, and the individual who can pick the winner will be lucky.

The sport is to close with a handicap steeplechase, over the full course, for which the entries are Disturbance, with 146 pounds; Bertha, 135 pounds; Ohio Boy, 127 pounds; Captain Franklin, 119 pounds; Jerry, 115 pounds; Harry Bishop, 120 pounds, and Lizzie D., 120 pounds. The races will begin at 2 o'clock, and those who intend to visit the course will do well to remember that the North River boats have been taken off the Manhattan Beach road. The only connecting boat leaves the foot of Whitehall-street at 20 minutes past the hour.

TO MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

The suits recently instituted in Philadelphia by the Apollinaris Company to prevent the fraudulent use of the name apollinaris upon artificial mineral water, were argued before Judge Butler on the 15th inst. and decided on the 17th. The court granted injunctions in each case as prayed for, thus fully sustaining the company's demand for relief.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Three steam-ships—the Adriatic, of the White Star Line; the Wieland, of the Imperial German Mail, and the State of Georgia, of the State Line—will sail for Europe to-day. The passenger lists received are appended:

In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.—Emilio March, J. Bruce Kennedy, Mrs. Newcomb, E. J. Dousell, Mrs. Florence T. Dousell, Mrs. Newcomb, E. J. Dousell, Mrs. Dousell, Dr. Hamilton, H. W. Halleck, H. Frische, W. Barron, Miss Christie, Miss Charlotte Solty, John F. Kline, Antonio Aguire, Mrs. R. W. Evans, Miss Evans, Miss L. J. Cummings, Miss J. G. Davis, Mrs. E. R. Almy, Mrs. Joseph Scott, J. Warren Brown, Benjamin Morris, Mrs. Mabbett, J. F. Ingoldby, Henry Abeny, Robert Gordon, R. McMaster, the Rev. W. H. Buckingham, J. H. Duke, Thomas J. Lynch, G. F. Eberhardt, Mrs. Benson, Miss Cowen, Joseph Hinks, A. Jones, John R. Simpson, John Orme, T. Daring, Claudio F. Echevarria, E. C. Calm, L. Moss, T. W. Whittaker, Mrs. A. Gray and child, R. F. McConney, Mrs. McConney, J. S. Smyth, Mark Herman, L. David, Miss Louisa West.

In steam-ship Wieland, for Hamburg.—Otto Klingler, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kuhlman and child, E. Schirmer, Miss M. E. Swift, Otto Kommanns, Miss Wilhelmine Rotchen, Miss Jennie Tenschel, Mrs. Harriet Gehrken, Mrs. Margaret Blunk, Mrs. Marie Buck, Mrs. Rosina Schmidt, Paul Mosser, J. Wolf, S. Mansfeld, Mrs. Wolfe, Miss Hellmann, Joseph Charles, Charles Newell, Mrs. H. M. Rodak, Moritz Tuch, Michael Stadelsheimer, H. Koch, R. Freyeag.

In steam-ship Schiedam, for Rotterdam.—W. G. Fromm, Benjamin S. Dunklee, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. N. van Gelder, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Contenmann, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Contenmann, Miss L. R. Olin, D. R. Averill, N. Cowshaud, Mrs. Hubolt and daughter, James Hubolt, John Hubolt, and family, A. Contenmann.

The following is the list of passengers by the steam-ship Algeria, sailing yesterday:

J. S. Allen, William Brandon, Emile Burgin, Oscar Cook, George Lewis Bailey, R. Dunen, A. S. Emmet, Paul Freneney, E. R. Fatman, Henry Hargreaves, Miss Hargreaves, Mrs. Hargreaves, J. S. Kennard, Donald Kennedy, R. Lamb, J. L. Lowndes, F. J. Maguire, D. T. Murphy, Mrs. Wunda Purdy, De Witton Robinson, Dr. James S. Russell, Dr. Charles Rogers, J. P. Riddle, S. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. C. Taylor, H. S. Sherry, A. Saunders, Lieut. Robert R. S. Stokes, R. W. Walker Squibbs, F. L. Thayer, George Taylor, Miss Warnock, R. H. Woodcock, Mr. and Mrs. James Young.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship City of Columbia, for Savannah.—G. and F. J. Gartnett, the Rev. F. M. Eckart, E. Busey, L. M. Cornwall, Mrs. R. Paleu, Mr. and Mrs. W. Peters and Daughter, Miss Jones, Morris W. J. Willing, Mrs. N. Wilkins, Miss A. Masch, Miss Tamarre, M. E. Broome, Mrs. P. Goldstein, O. Knight, R. W. Maller, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wickings, J. C. Le Ear, G. W